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Algeria	6.00	Den.	1.50	France	6.00	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	U.S.	1.50
Argentina	1.50	Germany	1.50	Greece	1.50	Ireland	1.50	Israel	1.50	Spain	1.50
Australia	1.50	India	1.50	Canada	1.50	China	1.50	Colombia	1.50	Cuba	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Costa Rica	1.50	Czechoslovakia	1.50	Denmark	1.50	Egypt	1.50	Finland	1.50
Bolivia	1.50	France	1.50	Germany	1.50	Greece	1.50	Hong Kong	1.50	India	1.50
Brazil	1.50	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	South Korea	1.50	Spain	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
Bulgaria	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.K.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	West Germany	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50

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## Last Big U.K. Port Shut in Dock Strike

In Coal Walkout, 40 Miners Are Held After Pickets, Police Clash on Bridge

**LONDON** — Workers at Britain's port of Felixstowe, the last major port still operating in the national docks strike that began Monday, joined the walkout Friday. Elsewhere, two policemen were injured and 40 miners arrested in new violence related to the miners' strike.

Talks began Friday to try to end the dock dispute and avert a threat of industrial chaos.

A strike vote by the 1,200 dockers at Felixstowe, on the east coast, closed Britain's main port for containerized traffic.

At least 60 cargo ports, including the huge docks at Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Hull, are paralyzed. The strike is solidifying rapidly as other ports shut down Friday.

A meeting of the port employers and the dockers' leaders on Friday was the second since 35,000 workers were called out in protest over the use of nonunion labor to load iron ore for a steel plant picketed by miners.

With railmen, seamen and others rallying to the side of the dockers and, indirectly, to that of the miners, the port owners were under pressure to settle the strike quickly before imports and exports collapse and a general union-government confrontation develops.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet are said to be deeply worried about the role of the industrial unrest in the past week's strong declines in the British pound and in stock prices.

In the coal strike, which has all but halted coal production and kept most of Britain's 180,000 miners idle for four months, violence flared again Friday between pickets and the police.

Two policemen were injured and 40 strikers were arrested after a battle on a bridge in Nottinghamshire, in central England, as the police tried to prevent the pickets from reaching a pit where miners were still working.

At one point, according to a police spokesman, strikers pulled apart a wooden fence and began hurling the stakes into the ranks of policemen.

The men succeeded in breaking through the police barricades and joined about 1,500 other pickets at the Warsop pit.

## U.S. Revises Aid Policy on Birth Control

**WASHINGTON** — The White House gave final approval Thursday to a policy statement that would deny government family planning money to international organizations supporting abortion.

Officials said that the White House had revised an earlier draft that minimized the importance of birth control in easing Third World poverty.

An early draft of the statement, the existence of which was disclosed last month, provoked sharp criticism from advocates of population control.

According to administration sources, the revised statement will be more closely aimed at private international organizations that use funds from sources other than the United States for abortion services.

The sources said the draft had been revised at the urging of the State Department to assure that it would not interfere with family planning aid to nations such as India, where abortion has government approval.

The statement will permit continued aid to organizations like the United Nations Fund for Population Activities if they can provide "concrete evidence" that they do not underwrite abortion.

A source familiar with the statement said it still represented a major victory for anti-abortion groups.

The policy statement, to be delivered to the United Nations Population Conference in Mexico City next month, will state that the administration supports birth control efforts as part of the assault on poverty in underdeveloped nations. However, like the original draft, it will emphasize government economic controls as the primary culprit in the economic hardship of underdeveloped nations.

"It's not an effort to cut funding for family planning programs, which we believe in, but to assure it is going to those who do not use abortion as a part of their program," said an official familiar with the statement.

The revised version calls for a cutoff of all assistance to nongovernmental groups that support abortion services, even if they do so from other funding sources.

## Ferraro: New Fire for the Campaign

Mondale's Choice Is Seen as Bold Stroke, Yet a Gamble

By Howell Raines  
 New York Times Service

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Walter F. Mondale's choice of a woman as his running mate is being interpreted as a bold attempt to reshape his political image and to fire up what some feared would become a humdrum, almost hopeless challenge to President Ronald Reagan.

By proposing Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, the first woman to be proposed for nomination by a major party, they said Mr. Mondale had acquired a political partner whose background and policies seemed tailor-made for offsetting Mr. Reagan's strengths.

But for a likely presidential nominee whose career has been characterized by cautious weighing of odds, the decision also represented a gamble that the choice would win more votes among younger women than it would lose among middle-aged men. Votes from these two groups are most likely to be swayed, polls indicate.

In the euphoria of the moment, however, Democratic leaders seemed eager to ignore the political dangers courted by

the East, her candidacy seemed of uncertain value in the South and Southwest, where Mr. Mondale must take some electoral votes away from Mr. Reagan to win.

But in general, Democratic leaders cheered Mr. Mondale for recognizing that he needed to take some risks if he was to overtake Mr. Reagan.

"When it comes down to the big call, he makes the gutsy move," Representative Tony Coelho of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said Thursday.

In her appearance with Mr. Mondale on Thursday in St. Paul, Ms. Ferraro's relaxed use of Mr. Reagan's pet themes of family values, patriotism and a

strong defense won admiring reviews from Democratic officials and delegates gathering in San Francisco for the party's national convention.

Democratic strategists said that at a time when their party has to reverse Mr. Reagan's inroads among blue-collar, ethnic voters in the cities, the fact that Ms. Ferraro is an Italian Roman Catholic from Queens, New York, may be as big an asset as her sex.

"What better contrast could you have than the congresswoman from Archie Bunker's district with the striped-belt, oil-baron crowd of George Bush?" said Peter D. Hart, the pollster for the Mondale campaign.

Both Democratic and Republican Party strategists also said they regarded the forming of the Mondale-Ferraro ticket as a hint of the Mondale campaign's geographic strategy for the campaign.

"It's clearly a decision to go for the Rust Belt and the Middle West and take their chances in the South," said a Democratic Party official.

But other Democrats also pre-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, called Walter F. Mondale's selection of Geraldine A. Ferraro "a bold, progressive move."

## U.S. Orders Planning of Air Attacks On Rebels In Salvador

By Doyle McManus  
 Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The White House has ordered the Pentagon to draw up new contingency plans for U.S. air strikes against guerrilla positions in El Salvador in case of a major leftist offensive this summer, according to Reagan administration officials.

National Security Council officials asked for the plans, the officials said, because of intelligence reports suggesting that an offensive is quite likely and fears that the Salvadoran Army could run short of supplies in dealing with such an offensive.

The security council also has asked the State and Defense departments to consider what kind of emergency military aid President Ronald Reagan could send to El Salvador if Congress fails next month to approve the administration's pending request for \$117 million, they said.

A source said that the requests were made in a directive issued to the Pentagon, the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency last week. "It asked for a whole range of military and cover options," the source said. "It specifically included air sorties."

The request for new, more detailed contingency plans does not mean that the administration has decided to order any such military actions, the officials said. But it does reflect increased concern over the possibility of a major reversal for the Salvadoran Army and a desire to have specific options available for U.S. military action should it appear necessary.

Administration officials have been worried for several months by intelligence reports indicating that the Salvadoran rebels are planning a major campaign as early as August.

Congress has approved \$126.5 million in military aid for El Salvador this year. Congress has refused to approve new covert financing for CIA-directed rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist government.

The administration plans to make "one last, desperate try" for increased aid when Congress returns from its current recess, a White House aide said, but the security council remains worried about the possibility that a leftist offensive could threaten the Salvadoran government in the middle of Mr. Reagan's re-election campaign.

"There is a worst-case scenario," the aide said, "that suggests that if the opposition forces in Nicaragua aren't supported and dry up," the Sandinista government "could even provide its own international bridge in El Salvador."

He said that any new planning did not imply that the administration

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Party Pledged to Cut U.S. Defense Ties Is Favored in New Zealand Election

By Bob Secor  
 Los Angeles Times Service

**WELLINGTON, New Zealand** — The Labor Party, which has pledged to ban nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed U.S. warships from New Zealand's ports and to renegotiate this country's military ties to the United States, is heavily favored to win national parliamentary elections Saturday.

If things go as expected, voters will end the nine years of National Party government of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon only two days before Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States is scheduled to meet here with the foreign ministers of Australia and New Zealand for annual talks on common defense links under the 1951 ANZUS Treaty.

Mr. Shultz and Bill Hayden, his Australian counterpart, could find themselves negotiating with a rep-

resentative of a government that will be out of office within 10 days. The Labor Party's leadership has decided not to send an official observer to the meeting.

Mr. Muldoon, 62, whose conservative governing party is trailing by 12 points in a respected poll, has said that Labor policy could destroy the southwestern Pacific defense pact.

David Lange, 41, the Labor Party leader expected to succeed Mr. Muldoon as prime minister, denies this. But he has also said that a Labor government would eventually seek a review of the ANZUS agreement.

Although the nuclear debate has been grabbing headlines, it is only a sideshow in the election, which to a great extent is shaping up as a referendum on Mr. Muldoon, a political brawler.

He has referred to Mr. Lange as

an inexperienced buffoon and ridiculed him for chronic weight problems. Although Mr. Muldoon is rougher than most, New Zealand campaigns usually are like this.

One candidate for Parliament, a grocer, Monday bought a half-page newspaper ad promoting both his candidacy and rump roast at \$1.51 a pound.

Almost overshadowed in the last week has been a serious debate over Mr. Muldoon's intervention in the economy. In a reversal of party stereotypes, the Labor Party has overplayed and stifled the economy with a wide array of controls on prices, wages, credit and interest rates.

Labor has also attacked him for budget deficits, including one of \$2 billion this year, and for running up a foreign debt of more than \$11 billion.

## Lagos Expels 2 Britons, Asks for Envoy's Recall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LAGOS** — Nigeria has expelled two British diplomats and asked London to recall its ambassador Friday in retaliation for a similar action by Britain, Nigerian television reported Friday night.

Britain told the Nigerian ambassador on Thursday not to return to London and ordered two Nigerian diplomats out of the country because of the attempted kidnapping of an exiled Nigerian official that was foiled by the British authorities.

The Nigerian television report said that Ambassador Hamilton Whyte was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Lagos Friday morning and told that Nigeria saw no reason why he should be in the city while the Nigerian high commissioner, or ambassador, in London, Haldun Hannaniya, was in Nigeria for consultations.

The two Nigerian envoys expelled by Britain cited diplomatic immunity in declining to answer police questions about their suspected involvement in the abduction of the former Nigerian transport minister, Umaru Dikko.

Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told Parliament Thursday that the Nigerian high commissioner would not be welcome back in Britain.

Nigeria responded Thursday night by ordering the two British diplomats to leave. They were identified as John Harrison, an administrative chief, and Stewart Evans, an attaché.

Sir Geoffrey called the expulsion of the British diplomats unjustified and said, "This is clearly a case of tit-for-tat and is to be regretted."

One of the two Nigerian diplomats expelled from Britain was the attaché who was at Stansted Airport, near London, when a crate containing Mr. Dikko was opened. The British authorities said that they wanted to question members of the high commission, or embassy, staff about the July 5 kidnapping at gunpoint of Mr. Dikko, who has been described by Nigerian officials as one of the 15 men the current military government wants to put on trial on corruption charges.

Mr. Dikko was arrested in London after he had fled to Britain to escape a corruption trial in Nigeria.

Mr. Muldoon has attacked Mr. Lange, a lawyer who has been in politics for less than six years, for his lack of experience. He has also said that the party, if Mr. Lange becomes prime minister, would be dominated by leftist union leaders.

Mr. Lange has tried to pattern himself politically after the Australian prime minister, Robert Hawke, who managed to temper the more radical elements of his Labor Party. Mr. Hawke was elected with a mandate to close Australia's ports to U.S. nuclear ships and weapons, but he ignored the party platform and allowed the port visits to continue.

Mr. Lange opposed the anti-nu-



Robert Muldoon

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



PROTEST TURNS VIOLENT — A protest Friday by nearly 2,000 people who oppose the Moral Majority movement of Jerry Falwell ended with eight injuries and eight arrests, police in San Francisco said. Police said the demonstration signaled the start of an expected series of protests in connection with the Democratic convention. The protesters oppose Falwell positions on abortion, homosexuality and other issues.

## Le Monde: A Newspaper Faces a Different World

By John Vinocur  
 New York Times Service

**PARIS** — For the last two weeks, a sardonic modern romance has been played out daily on the inside pages of Le Monde. Konk, a cartoonist, has sketched a comedy of misplaced jealousy and desperately inept communication. Last weekend, opposite the financial page and an article about world fishing resources, the loving couple ventured into print in the nude.

Probably the most interesting thing about the cartoon series is how much it suggests that Le Monde, France's most influential newspaper, is casting around for a new way of looking at things. Brilliant, elitist, cerebral, verbose and partisan — without news pictures, and hardly ever a cartoon of the unclothed — Le Monde has been scrutinizing itself and acknowledging that the personality it sees is in trouble.

The newspaper's daily paid circulation, now about 380,000, continues to drop at a pace of 6 percent to 8 percent per year, while its losses increased in 1983 to 29 million francs (\$3.3 million). Last month, there were even rumors that other newspapers that Le Monde might stop publishing.



André Laurens

Le Monde's editor in chief, André Laurens, called them dead wrong; they were the result, he said, of a technicality requiring shareholders to approve the newspaper's continued operation when it remains in deficit.

But Le Monde is talking about itself these days with rather unusual frankness for an institution whose self-confidence was once on

the order of that of the Académie Française. Mr. Laurens says his paper "was managed with a certain laxity," that "it has habits that border on sclerosis" and that its political involvement over the years made it "lose its critical distance, its elevation."

Born after World War II, Le Monde is owned and managed by a cooperative association of its journalists. From the outset, the newspaper developed a reputation for rigor, seriousness and concern for detail. Its politics, as described by Mr. Laurens, were at first Christian Democratic, and "then, like a whole segment of French society, we went to the left."

In the 1950s and 1960s, Le Monde became the quasi-journal of the world of French politics, culture and international relations, and probably, because of France's ties with the Third World, the most influential of Europe's newspapers. At the same time, however, Le Monde never won over to its ad-dicted and admiring readership the leaders of French business, or broad segments of the middle and upper classes.

A wide group of Le Monde's staff members, including Mr. Laurens, now agree that in the late 1960s and 1970s, when the newspa-

per was making money, its approach to covering the news often became one of leftist advocacy, sufficiently transparent to alienate many of its best friends.

"What we lost then was our elevation, our distance," he said, "and this hurt us. In foreign affairs, we were rather blind, just not very lucid. But that's the story of the whole French intelligentsia, too."

According to Mr. Laurens, what has happened to Le Monde is very closely tied to developments in the segment of French society that the newspaper always addressed.

"There is this disaffection for both the political and ideological debate among people in their 30s and 40s," he said. "All kinds of illusions disappeared over the last years, and a sense of disappointment set in. It's very French, but some people have stopped reading us because they just don't want to be involved any more."

In its attempts to transmit a new kind of liveliness beyond the cartoon series, the newspaper has added a daily column of commentary that has some of Liberation's irreverence. A section on travel and leisure, and another on the general theme of innovation have been added on the weekend.

Le Monde is not hurting down-

market, but its near deontological devotion to the multilateral is being reviewed, too.

"We're trying to write more simply," Mr. Laurens said. "We supposed our readers had a certain cultural level, but you can't just quote Churchill anymore. You've got to write in who he was or you'll have young readers who won't know. It's a return to the pedagogical."

But none of this guarantees Le Monde's financial situation to its creditors. One of the strongest criticisms from inside the newspaper's staff about Mr. Laurens' leadership is that he has not brought a leading businessman or financial expert into the management.

At the same time, the newspaper's staff is hesitant about seeking outside capital because it feels this could mean compromising Le Monde's independence.

To raise money and improve its competitive situation, the newspaper is studying the possibility of publishing in the morning instead of the afternoon, selling its Paris property, and entering the area of radio and computerized information services. Decisions in most of the areas are expected within several months.



WALESA TURNED AWAY — Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's banned trade union Solidarity, left a Warsaw court building Friday after being refused admittance to the trial of four of the union's key advisers. Page 4.

- Rival Lebanese militias, both backed by Syria, fought for the third straight day, and the death toll rose to 25. Page 2.
- Proposals are made to alleviate U.S. air traffic delays. Page 3.
- CIA officials start to take evidence of Bulgarian involvement in the plot to kill Pope John Paul II more seriously. Page 4.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- U.S. producer prices were unchanged in June while retail sales and industrial output rose. Page 7.
- ARTS/LEISURE
- An art show in West Berlin explores the city's homosexual subculture. Page 5.



## Iran Is Obtaining Arms From 'Neutral' Nations Despite U.S. Pressure

By Herbert H. Denton  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Britain has taken a position of strict diplomatic neutrality in the war between Iran and Iraq, but this has not stopped it from allowing defense contractors to sell military hardware, including amphibious assault ships, to the Tehran government.

Like several other Western powers supplying Iran, the British have resisted U.S. pressure to cut off these sales, according to American officials. The British argue that they are licensing for sale only "nonlethal" hardware, and place the two ships in this class. The shipbuilders are adding beds and operating rooms and calling them hospital ships, although the vessels are capable of hauling up to nine tanks and have mounts for four 40mm guns.

Switzerland's interpretation of its policy of neutrality has not prevented the licensing for private sale of Swiss-manufactured PC-7 turbo-trainer aircraft to both sides in the Gulf war.

Although the planes are unarmed when they leave Switzerland, U.S. officials say there is evidence that they are equipped by Iran with bomb racks and fire-control systems to turn them into attack planes.

Analysts in Washington suspect that the Boeing 747s Iran regularly sends to KLM Royal Dutch Airlines for maintenance are part of the logistical fleet of the Iranian Air Force.

Estimates by various informed sources and agencies are that Iran and Iraq each spends about \$1 billion a month to wage war. In nearly four years, this has drained the economies of both nations.

On the other hand, it has been a bonanza for the international arms trade.

U.S. officials say their diplomatic campaign has curtailed the flow of arms to Iran, but they acknowledge that the success has been limited. Following attacks on Gulf

shipping in late May, the United States sold 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia.

If the situation has produced contradictions between diplomatic and arms policies for several Western powers, it has also required pragmatic adjustments to the crusading Moslem fundamentalist dogma of the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Iran's former ambassador to the United Nations, Mansour Farhang, who now opposes the Tehran government, recently gave his account of how Ayatollah Khomeini reacted when an aide informed him in early 1981 that some of the weapons and ammunition Iran was buying on the European black market originated in Israel. "Khomeini said, 'Are the salesmen Israelis?' and the minister of defense said, 'No.' Khomeini said 'Then we are not religiously obligated to ask them where they get the weapons.'"

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute estimates that in the first three years of the war, 18 countries supplied Iraq and 17 supplied Iran, while 10, including the Soviet Union, sold weapons to both sides.

West Germany, Brazil and Italy are among those mentioned as major weapons suppliers to both Iran and Iraq. French sales of jet fighters and missiles to Iraq have given that country clear air superiority.

After Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, there were rumors that Israel sold Iran some of the weapons it captured from the Palestine Liberation Organization. Suspicions linger, especially among European diplomats, that Israel is still supplying Iran with weapons or aircraft spare parts, although the Israeli government denies it has made any sales in two years.

Describing the delicate U.S. effort to persuade allies to curb the flow of arms to Iran, Richard C. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, told Congress last month that in view of Iran's intransigence over ending the war, "we judge that reducing that country's ability to wage war will help persuade its leaders to move toward a negotiated settlement."

Mr. Murphy said Iran appears now to have operational only about a third of the approximately 75 U.S.-made aircraft, mostly F-4s, F-5s and F-14s, it was flying when the shah was overthrown. The difficulty in getting spare parts appears to have grounded the rest.

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Neither Lloyds of London nor marine shipping and salvage sources in Bahrain and Dubai could confirm the attack. "Large naval targets" is a term used in Iraqi war communiques to describe foreign oil tankers and cargo ships.



**CAMPAIGN COFFEE BREAK** — Shimon Peres, the opposition leader, shook hands with a young supporter during a pause in a Tel Aviv café Friday. In the center is another party leader, Yitzhak Navon. The latest poll showed Labor's lead over the governing Likud coalition for the election July 23 declining from 16 percentage points to 10.

## U.S., Soviet Near Accord on Hot Line, Are Close to Resuming Other Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and the United States are expected to initial an agreement in the next few days to modernize the hot line for crisis communications between the two governments.

Officials said the accord was part of an expanding agenda of nonpolitical talks between the two sides. In coming weeks, the sources said, talks will resume on the Soviet-U.S. boundary in the Bering Sea, on restoring Soviet fishing rights in U.S. waters, and on cultural exchanges.

While Soviet diplomats appear to be playing down the discussions as minor and technical, both sides recognize the broader political implications. It is mutually understood that the Reagan administration will use the increased activity to argue that the Soviet leaders will work with it, contrary to Democratic accusations.

The pact for modernizing the 21-year-old hot line for crisis communications was scheduled to be initiated by Monday.

Officials said that, in deference to Soviet wishes, the signing would not be portrayed as a breakthrough in relations between the two countries. But the Soviet side has acceded to U.S. wishes to have the document signed at a higher level than the two delegations heads.

It is to be signed by Viktor F. Isakov, the senior Soviet diplomat currently in Washington, and Kenneth W. Dam, deputy secretary of state.

The two countries have also worked out new arrangements on consular procedures such as new visa rules and exit and entry points.

The original hot-line agreement was signed by the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 as a way of exchanging information to avoid nuclear war by accident or miscalculation. Communication was established through teleprinters in the Kremlin and in the White House.

Last year, President Ronald Reagan proposed modernizing the equipment, which can handle only about 60 words a minute. The new equipment allows for almost instantaneous transmission of texts and can transmit graphics.

Technical differences were resolved in Moscow in April, but completion was delayed because of disagreement over who would sign and what kind of announcement would be made.

The Soviet Union remains reluctant to give the appearance of establishing a working relationship with the Reagan administration. But the Russians appear to be responding to nonpolitical proposals.

Essentially, U.S. officials said, the United States has been trying to revive a number of lesser accords that date from the Nixon administration, but were shelved by President Jimmy Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

(A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Moscow said Friday that the United States has submitted to the Soviet Union a draft for a new cultural, scientific and educational agreement between the two countries, according to Reuters.)

[The spokesmen declined to give details but diplomatic sources said the two sides were expected to begin negotiations on an agreement soon and they could be completed this summer.]

In about two weeks, a U.S. delegation will go to Moscow to resume talks on the maritime boundary in the Bering Sea. The boundary dates from 1867, when the United States purchased Alaska from Russia. There have been differences on how to draw the boundary in certain places and the discussions are intended to resolve the issue.

Administration officials said the United States was about to propose restoring the Soviet fishing quota within the United States' 200-mile (320-kilometer) economic zone. Before the intervention in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union was allowed to catch more than 400,000 tons of fish a year.

■ **Monday Session Set**  
U.S. and Soviet negotiators agreed Friday to hold a fourth and possibly final session Monday on modernizing the hot line between the two nations, according to a State Department official.

"I would think they would initial an agreement on Monday," said the official. "Everything seems to have gone very well. I haven't heard of any snags."

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shipping in late May, the United States sold 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia.

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## Clashes Kill 25 in North Of Lebanon

Former Allies Fight On, Ignore Cease-Fire Plan

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Rival militias in north Lebanon fought with artillery, rockets and heavy machine guns for the third straight day Friday, defying efforts by Syria — their common ally — to end the violence.

The death toll rose to 25 after 13 persons were killed Friday in clashes in 20 small towns and villages in the district of Koura, police said. They said many people were feared buried under the debris of their homes after artillery duels between followers of former President Suleiman Frangieh and fighters of the National Syrian Social Party.

Police said hundreds of people had fled north on foot over rugged terrain to the Moslem port of Tyre, avoiding the coastal highway, which has been under constant bombardment since the fighting flared on Wednesday.

State-controlled Beirut radio charged that the factional violence was part of a conspiracy against Lebanon because it erupted immediately after the government had succeeded in applying a peace plan in the capital.

Koura, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) north of Beirut, borders on Mr. Frangieh's home province of Zghorta. Its population is predominantly Christian Greek Orthodox, some of whom are members of the National Syrian Social Party, a leftist party whose ultimate goal is to unite Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and pre-Israeli Palestine into a greater Syria.

Mr. Frangieh, 74, who served as head of state between 1970 and 1976 and whose rule saw the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war, is a Maronite Catholic who regards all of Christian northern Lebanon as his fief.

Both Koura and Zghorta are inside territory occupied by Syrian troops, which has not so far intervened to stop the fighting.

The combatants defied a cease-fire arranged Thursday after Brigadier-General Mohammed al-Khouri, a special envoy of President Hafez al-Assad, visited the trouble spot and met with Mr. Frangieh.

During the lull, both sides rushed reinforcements to Koura. Mr. Frangieh's militia, the Marada Brigade, launched an all-out offensive Friday to rout its rivals in Anjouan, the provincial capital.

Police said as many as 1,500 combatants were involved in the fighting on both sides.

Mr. Frangieh and the National Syrian Social Party were, until early this year, partners in a Syrian-backed alliance, the National Salvation Front. The former president walked out of the grouping because he disagreed with proposals to change the Lebanese system of government which traditionally gave the Maronites an edge in the distribution of official posts over other Christians and Moslems.

The Greek Orthodox leader of the Syrian Party, Issam Raad, charged in Damascus that Mr. Frangieh wanted to establish his own canton and break away from Beirut.

The former president has opposed the cabinet of national unity formed under Prime Minister Rashid Karami in April. He refused to allow his son-in-law, Dr. Abdullah al-Rassi, to take part in it. Dr. al-Rassi, a Greek Orthodox, was offered the Interior Ministry.

Mr. Frangieh also objected to the way a military council was set up last month to take charge of a reconstituted Lebanese Army. He complained that none of the six Christian and Moslem officers in the council were from north Lebanon.

Under the council's leadership, the Lebanese Army applied a security plan in Beirut and its suburbs last week in cooperation with rival Moslem and Christian militias.

■ **Lagos Expels Two Britons**  
(Continued from Page 1)

lations with Libya five days after a gunman fired from a window of the embassy, killing a young British policeman. After an 11-day siege, all those inside the embassy were allowed to leave for Libya.

Britain still has two diplomats in Tripoli under the protection of the Italian Embassy.

The Foreign Office said Britain would consider accepting replacements for the two Libyans.

British officials had expected Nigeria's retaliatory expulsion of the two British diplomats. Important trading links with Nigeria probably influenced Britain's decision not to be too harsh with its former colony, a major export market.

Last year the two countries did £1.2 billion (\$1.6 billion) worth of business. Nigeria owed British banks around \$2.6 billion at the end of last year.

Some Nigerians said Britain failed to recognize the extent of resentment over harboring Mr. Dikko. The Nigerian government has demanded his extradition, but Britain said it had not yet received any formal application through the proper channels.

In 1976, Nigeria expelled Britain's envoy, charging that the high commission in Lagos was implicated in a foiled coup. It was more than a year before the two countries exchanged high commissioners again.

(NYT, Reuters, AP)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 5 PLO Factions Sign Alliance Pact

PARIS (Reuters) — The el-Fatah movement and four other factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization signed Friday an agreement in Algiers to restore unity to the divided PLO, according to the Algerian news agency APS, monitored in Paris.

The agreement is believed to call for a more collective leadership to curb Yasser Arafat, chairman of el-Fatah and of the PLO. The accord was initiated in the South Yemeni capital of Aden last month, following negotiations among the various factions of the organization during the last three months. The new alliance factions are Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

The text of the accord among the five groups in the alliance is expected to be made public soon. The pact means that the major dissident factions will rejoin the organization, although the pro-Syrian groups, including those that oppose Mr. Arafat, will remain outside the alliance and have denounced the text.

### Agent Was Among Berlin Refugees

BERLIN (Reuters) — A state security agent was among 55 East Germans who took refuge in the West German mission in East Berlin early this month, Western diplomatic sources said Friday.

They said the identity of the man was discovered only after the East Germans, who spent weeks in the mission demanding permission to go to the West, left the building last week under a secret agreement between Bonn and Communist officials.

The agreement obliged them to return to their homes in East Germany, but diplomats in West Berlin said many had since been granted exit visas and emigrated to the West. The identified agent for the Ministry of State Security was not among them and it was assumed he had returned to his duties.

### Soviet Expels Japanese Businessman

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has accused a visiting Japanese businessman of espionage and expelled him.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said Thursday that Takashi Kuriyama had photographed defense and industrial enterprises, bridges, airfields, military equipment and other facilities of interest to foreign special services "during trips to the Soviet Union."

The Japanese Embassy in Moscow denied the allegations and said it refused to accept a formal protest lodged by the Soviet Union.

### Indian Police Disperse Protesters

SRINAGAR, India (Reuters) — Security forces fired in the air Friday to disperse demonstrators protesting the dismissal of the chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir in the state capital of Srinagar.

Police sources said 300 people were arrested in the town of Jammu near the border with Pakistan, bringing to 500 the total detained in the state in two days. Security forces maintained a strict curfew in Srinagar as opposition leaders were told they could not lead a protest march against the firing of Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah.

Mr. Abdullah was dismissed early this month when Congress Party members of the state parliament gave their support to 12 defectors from his National Conference Party, leaving him in a minority. July 13 is "Martyr's Day" in Srinagar, when people normally march to commemorate 30 people killed in a 1931 uprising against the Hindu ruler of the mainly Moslem state.

### Portugal Debates Security Measure

LISBON (Reuters) — Eduardo Pereira, Portugal's interior minister, assured parliament Friday that he wanted full debate on a security bill that has been criticized by the government's opponents as threatening human rights.

Mr. Pereira said he wanted complete discussion of the measure and rejected allegations that the bill could lead to military intervention in private affairs.

The bill, which the government says is needed to combat terrorism and curb organized crime, contains provisions for searches without warrant, telephone tapping and preventive detention. A marathon debate on the bill has been adjourned until Monday.

### Panama Says U.S. Broke Canal Pacts

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Foreign Minister Ovidio Ortega Durán of Panama has accused the United States of violating the 1977 Panama Canal treaties by discriminating against local workers. Relations between the two countries could suffer, Mr. Ortega said.

He made the assertion Thursday after the U.S.-controlled Panama Canal Commission voted to extend special privileges, at a cost of \$4 million a year, to U.S. employees and operators of the canal.

The treaties, which give Panama full control of the waterway by the year 2000, stipulate that U.S. workers are to lose all special privileges, including use of the U.S. Army commissary and post office, by October 1984. Because of protests from some of the 1,500 U.S. citizens operating the canal, the commission decided to grant a cost-of-living increase of \$1,700 a year and free housing and electricity.

### Mexican Troops Accused of Brutality

MEXICO CITY (Combined Dispatches) — Troops have surrounded 5,000 Guatemalan refugees in the southern Mexico jungle and cut them off from food and medicine, a Roman Catholic priest has reported. He said the refugees were trying to avoid transfer to new government camps.

A government spokesman denied that and other charges made by the priest, who requested anonymity. But the diocese of San Cristobal de las Casas made similar charges. The refugees had fled into Mexico over the last two years to escape an anti-guerrilla campaign by the Guatemalan Army. Mexico has started moving them away from the border on grounds that this makes it easier to guard and feed them.

Some published reports said many refugees resisted being moved because it would take them too far from their homeland. The priest said Thursday night conference that on July 5, Mexican soldiers tortured three refugees in front of witnesses in the frontier camp known as Ixcán, took the men away in a small plane and dumped their bodies on the landing strip the next day. (AP, NYT)

### 20,000 Protest at Marcos's Palace

MANILA (AP) — More than 20,000 demonstrators gathered outside President Ferdinand E. Marcos' presidential palace on Friday but were turned away by police.

Mr. Marcos refused to meet with the protesters, saying "they have adopted the Communist line." The marchers, mostly students, protested high prices, U.S.-Philippine ties and police brutality.

Both sides were prepared for violence but after three hours of negotiations with police the marchers retreated.

### For the Record

Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will visit Beijing July 27-31 to continue discussions on Hong Kong's future, the colonial government announced Friday. A spokesman said Sir Geoffrey would stop in Hong Kong on his way to and from Beijing. (AP)

The NATO supreme commander for Europe, General Bernard D. Rogers of the United States, arrived Friday in Athens for talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu. Greek officials said the talks were expected to focus on Greece's relationship with the rest of the alliance. (AP)

A spokesman for the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said that Mr. Genscher and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chabotek, discussed East-West security Friday. Mr. Chabotek is on a three-day visit to West Germany. (UPI)

The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, flew home Friday after a 24-hour visit to Syria, ending a four-country Middle East tour. (Reuters)

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said Friday it had killed 407 government troops and 59 Cubans in the first half of this month. Earlier Friday the Angolan official press agency, Angop, said government troops killed anti-Marxist 113 rebels on June 25. (Reuters)

The last whites-only legislature on the African continent adjourned permanently Friday. New, segregated chambers of Parliament for the white, Asian and mixed-race minorities of South Africa will convene in September. The black majority is not included. (AP)

West Germany and France signed an agreement Friday abolishing routine customs and passport controls along their joint border for European Community citizens. The measure takes effect Monday but EC citizens were waved across the border on Friday by officials who stood by for spot checks. (AP)

Taiwan shut down 70 of its 124 coal mines Friday when they failed safety inspections ordered after the island's worst mine disaster. The death toll from Tuesday's fire at the Mei-Shan mine now stands at 101. (AP)

The military government of Bangladesh said Thursday that parliamentary elections would be held Dec. 8, six months later than originally scheduled. No date was announced for a presidential election. (AP)

Legislation requiring automobile drivers and their front-seat passengers to wear seat belts in New York was signed into law Thursday by Governor Mario M. Cuomo. The law is the first of its kind in the United States. (NYT)

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## Republicans Say They'll Attack Ferraro's Record

By Jack Nelson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican Party officials and White House aides say that the liberal voting record of Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro and her qualifications for office would be issues in the general election.

In a further indication that Ms. Ferraro may face some serious political bruising, two Republican officials who declined to be identified suggested to reporters that her husband, John Zaccaro, a real estate developer, is a "slumlord."

They declined to elaborate, but one official said that the Republican National Committee had been researching the backgrounds of Ms. Ferraro and other persons on Walter F. Mondale's list of potential running mates.

The Republican officials also urged that reporters investigate the campaign financing of Ms. Ferraro's three congressional races.

Mr. Reagan's top political advisers, headed by the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, discussed a possible Ferraro candidacy behind closed doors Thursday

afternoon at a regularly scheduled strategy session.

Before the session, Margaret Tutwiler, Mr. Baker's executive assistant, said that she did not expect the Reagan-Bush campaign to do anything "radically different" because of Mr. Mondale's choice of Ms. Ferraro.

"It was great that a party took the bold stroke of putting a woman on the ticket — just like ours did in putting Sandra O'Connor on the Supreme Court," said Mrs. Tutwiler, the highest-ranking woman official in the White House. "But that is not what we will be running against. We will be running against her positions and policies, just as we would a man."

Since the beginning of the Reagan administration, Ms. Ferraro has consistently sided with the House Democratic leadership against the president's economic program, strategic arms buildup and policy in Central America.

She has been particularly outspoken in her opposition to cover aid to Nicaraguan rebels and such weapons systems as the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, nerve gas and anti-satellite systems.

Other Reagan political aides and

Republican officials indicated that campaigning would concentrate on the issue of Ms. Ferraro's suitability to assume the presidency if Mr. Mondale were elected and later left office.

Many of them emphasized the long public life of Mr. Bush. After serving two terms in the House, he was the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, chairman of the Republican National Committee, the U.S. ambassador to China and the director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Ms. Ferraro was a grade-school teacher for four years while earning her law degree. She practiced law privately before becoming an assistant district attorney in New York City and was elected to the first of her three House terms in 1978.

John Buckley, a spokesman for the Reagan-Bush re-election campaign, said Thursday. "The question here is not gender. It is qualifications to be president."

Betty Rendel, president of the National Federation of Republican Women, acknowledged that Mr. Mondale's decision to choose Ms. Ferraro as his running mate, probably would boost the Democratic ticket's chances in some areas of the country. But she contended that Mr. Bush is better qualified and said, "I think most people will look at the qualifications."

After rumors swept the White House that the choice had been made, a top political aide said, "Of all the women Mondale's mentioned, she is the most attractive. And in the short term it would be a brilliant, bold stroke to go with her. But you wouldn't know whether she'll be able to stand up under the scrutiny."

Pete Teelley, Mr. Bush's press secretary, said that Mr. Bush had no comment on the matter but

would be prepared to debate Ms. Ferraro.

**Ferraro Eager for Debate**  
Ms. Ferraro, visiting Mr. Mondale's boyhood hometown of Elmore, Minnesota, said Friday she was delighted by the comparisons between her and Mr. Bush. The Associated Press reported.

Asked if she were challenging Mr. Bush to a debate, Ms. Ferraro replied, "Sure, in fact, two."

The only negative note during

the visit was a handful of anti-abortion pickets outside the house and in front of the church where Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro held a news conference.

Asked how she reconciles her support of abortion with her Roman Catholic upbringing, Ms. Ferraro replied, "I wouldn't have an abortion, but how do I dictate the tenets of my religion to others?"

"As a member of Congress, I can't dictate by religion," she said. "If I were raped, I don't know how self-righteous I would be. But the choice would be mine."

Later in the day, Mr. Mondale, Ms. Ferraro and their families planned to go to Lake Tahoe, California, for a weekend of strategy sessions before traveling to San Francisco and the Democratic National Convention on Monday.

Mr. Mondale appears assured of receiving the presidential nomination on Wednesday night, and on Thursday the delegates are to rally his choice of Ms. Ferraro for second spot on the ticket.

**Reagan Addresses Women**  
President Reagan said Friday it was "foolishness" to argue that Democrats best represent the interests of women. The AP reported from Washington.

At a White House luncheon with Republican women who have been elected to public office, Mr. Reagan said "There is going to be a woman president of the United States one of these days soon and she is going to be a Republican."

"Why?" he asked rhetorically. "Because we have the great talent. The women who have advanced in our party, and who are coming up in the ranks today, are doing it by merit. And the American people, recognizing this, will support such a woman when she runs."



President Ronald Reagan tried on a forest ranger's hat during a visit to the Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky. He is on a political tour to improve his conservationist image.

## Reagan Says Carter Was 'Negligent' In Protecting the U.S. Environment

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

BOWLING GREEN, Kentucky — President Ronald Reagan says that the Carter administration was "negligent" in protecting the environment and that his own administration has "moved aggressively" to clean up leaking toxic-waste dumps across the country.

"Where wastes were mismanaged in the past, we have moved aggressively under the Superfund program," Mr. Reagan told a convention of campers and hikers Thursday. "By the end of this year, the Environmental Protection Agency expects to have undertaken more than 400 actions to address contamination threats."

It was the first time that Mr. Reagan had tried to take credit for hazardous-waste cleanup under the \$1.6-billion Superfund law, which critics say has been seriously mismanaged during his term.

Last year, allegations of political favoritism and poor management in the program led to the resignation of EPA's administrator, Anne M. Burford, and more than a dozen other top EPA officials.

The Superfund law was enacted in December 1980, a month before Jimmy Carter left office. But Mr.

Reagan, speaking to 10,000 campers at the Beech Bend Campground on the third day of a campaign to improve his reputation on environmental issues, suggested that his appointees' problems stemmed from the Carter administration.

"In recent years, our environmental efforts began to lose some of their energy and direction," he said. "By the time our administration took office, the federal government had become negligent in its care of our natural heritage."

"We were determined to move quickly and effectively to deal with the government's lagging efforts to protect our environment," Mr. Reagan said.

Environmentalists denounced Mr. Reagan's comments as "completely off-base." David Gardiner, legislative director of the Sierra Club, said that in Mr. Reagan's term, only six hazardous-waste sites had been cleaned up entirely out of the 546 that the Environmental Protection Agency has identified as priorities for Superfund.

Mr. Gardiner also charged that Mr. Reagan and the EPA administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, were actively opposing congressional efforts to enlarge the Super-

fund. A House bill would expand it to \$9 billion.

Republican polls show that the cleanup of toxic and hazardous wastes is at the top of the list of voter concerns about the environment and that many believe the Reagan administration has catered to polluters rather than cleaning up the wastes.

The president acknowledged Thursday that he had been criticized for lack of action on preventing acid rain, but he said further study was necessary "so that before we turn loose recommendations as to what must be done about it, we'll know what we're talking about."

Earlier, Mr. Reagan toured Mammoth Cave National Park. Although his trip was billed as official business, Mr. Reagan made campaign-style appearances and was greeted at the park by campers with a "Reagan-Bush" banner.

**U.S. Anti-Pornography Law**

MINNEAPOLIS — The City Council passed an ordinance Friday defining pornography as a violation of women's civil rights. Mayor Don Fraser has said he will probably veto the ordinance as unconstitutional.

## Selection of Ferraro Freshens Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

dicted that the "energizing effect" of the choice might give Mr. Mondale a better chance of carrying such important states as Texas and California by increasing turnout among women and minorities.

Even Bert Lance, the Georgia party chairman who had strenuously urged Mr. Mondale to put a Southerner on the ticket, predicted that the choice might give the Democrats a chance in Reagan strongholds in the Sun Belt.

However, Mr. Lance observed that by putting a Northeastern woman on the ticket, Mr. Mondale had, in effect, committed himself to spend more of his own campaign time in the South and Southwest.

Mr. Lance's remark represented one of the Democrats' few admissions that there might be drawbacks to Mr. Mondale's choice. Otherwise, party leaders brushed aside suggestions that Mr. Mondale "wrote off" the more conservative regions.

The selection of Ms. Ferraro confirmed predictions by the director of Mr. Reagan's re-election committee, Edward J. Rollins, that the Democrats would adopt an

Eastern-Middle Western strategy with New York as its "anchor."

The decision was also regarded as raising new tactical problems for the Republicans because Ms. Ferraro is linked to population groups that are targeted by the Republicans.

Some Democrats said they felt that Ms. Ferraro, based on her appearance Thursday, might have corrected an imbalance in publicity appeal that has worked in the Republicans' favor.

"She adds excitement to the ticket," said Mr. Coelho. "She has that star quality, that twinkle in her eye that Reagan has and that Bush and Mondale don't have."

In general, however, the commentary centered less on the appeal of the ticket than on Mr. Mondale's apparent success in burnishing his image and providing a fresh chance for his campaign to overtake Mr. Reagan.

"What it answers once and for all are the questions that are sometimes raised about Mondale's being a little too stolid, a little too Norwegian," said Ann F. Lewis, the political director of the Democratic National Committee. "What he's done is bold, precedent-shattering and history making."

## Plan Is Offered to Cut U.S. Air Delays

By Richard Wirkin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — High-level government and aviation industry officials have completed a package of recommendations to alleviate a recent increase in air traffic delays.

The latest figures on airline delays showed there were 189,473 out of about four million flights for the first six months of 1984. This is an increase of 73 percent over the same period last year.

The Federal Aviation Administration said flight operations for the 1984 period were up about 8 percent over a six-month period that ended June 30, 1981, a little more than a month before the nation's air traffic controllers went on strike.

The proposals completed Thursday were a result of three days of deliberations at the request of the FAA, by 40 experts, half from the government and half made up of industry specialists in air traffic, operations and marketing.

Their recommendations were to be delivered immediately to the head of the aviation agency, Vice Admiral Donald D. Engen, and to the airlines, air-taxi companies, and private owners.

According to experts in touch with the private deliberations, proposals being given prime consideration would call for such steps as these:

• A modest increase in airlines circling near destination airports and a decrease in holding planes on

the ground before takeoff. This might be combined with measures to smooth traffic flow by radiating instructions for speed reductions or S-turns. Government air traffic officials were said to have been resisting pressure from the airlines for increased circling in destination areas.

• More stringent crackdowns on airlines and private operators that exceed peak-hour quotas they have been allotted for landing at five high-density airports. They are La Guardia and Kennedy International in New York, National in Washington, O'Hare International in Chicago, and Los Angeles International.

• A modest reduction in criteria for spacing between planes, both in landing approaches and en route between terminal areas.

• Limited re-structuring of air-traffic routes to increase flexibility where feasible and, in other places, to rule out current routing options that tend to aggravate congestion problems.

• Airline schedule revisions that would reduce rush-hour bunching that in some cases, even in perfect weather, is far beyond the physical capacity of the airports involved.

• Various measures to increase the number of authorized controllers as the FAA completes its job of restoring the air traffic system to the efficiency that existed before the controllers went on strike on Aug. 3, 1981.

An ancillary measure would ex-

tend the time limit for employment of retired controllers recalled after the strike. Still another would provide inducements to retain controllers who will soon be eligible for retirement.

Proposals to increase the authorized numbers of controllers and to retain recalled controllers and others who might soon retire would have to go to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress for approval.

Aviation experts generally attribute the surge in delays to deregulation of the airlines in 1978, traffic growth in a resurgent economy, and lack of restraint by both airlines and private operators in operating flights during rush hours. Some of the problem is also attributed to the unusually bad weather this year in the United States.

## Cuba, U.S. Open Talks On Immigration Issues

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cuban and U.S. delegations have begun their first official negotiations since President Ronald Reagan took office in January 1981. The talks concern the eventual return of about 1,000 undesirable refugees to Cuba, as well as other immigration issues, U.S. officials said.

The sources said the talks, which gained momentum after the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson visited Cuba last month, began Thursday at an undisclosed location in New York.

Mr. Jackson, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, went to Cuba at the end of June and, in his meetings with Mr. Castro, secured the release of 49 Cubans and Americans.

The U.S. sources said that the four-member Cuban delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarón, the ministry's principal U.S. expert, and Olga Miranda, legal adviser to the ministry.

According to the sources, the United States is represented by State and Justice department officials. However, State Department officials refused even to confirm that the Cuban delegation is in the United States or to give any details about what officials are involved on the U.S. side.

The U.S. unwillingness to discuss the start of the talks appeared to reflect a continuing dispute about the ground rules and scope of the negotiations.

The United States is understood to be seeking to limit the talks to the repatriation of criminals and mentally ill Cubans who came to the United States by boat from the port of Mariel in 1980.

However, the Cuban government has always insisted that the talks should be a continuation of negotiations started under President Jimmy Carter and broken off by the Reagan administration. Those talks were on a variety of immigration issues, as well as the return of the criminals.

The Cubans have said they are willing to discuss return of the so-called "Mariel excludables" only in this broader framework.

It was not immediately clear whether the Reagan administration has agreed to negotiate on the basis proposed by Cuba or whether the two sides still are fencing about how broad the talks should be.

### CHURCH SERVICES

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Schools Push Kids

#### Too Fast, Group Says

A committee of parents in Racine, Wisconsin, has asked the school board to decrease the work for children in kindergarten and early elementary grades.

Bonnie Amundson, who helped organize the group, claims youngsters are being asked to learn too much too soon. "Parents rush their children right from the crib to say their ABCs," said Mrs. Amundson, who has two children in school. "It becomes push, push, push. Then other parents pressure the schools to accelerate their children, too."

Many youngsters become overwhelmed by the pace, she said. John D. Acton, an assistant school superintendent, countered that schools have simply responded to other parents' demands in establishing workloads.

### Short Takes

FBI scientists have conducted extensive interviews with "38 of the most notorious murderers currently alive in this country" to learn how and why they commit crimes, a spokesman says. The interviews are part of the FBI's new computerized effort to help state and local police identify so-called serial murderers, who often travel from city to city killing with no apparent motive.

New Rochelle, New York, alarmed by the spread of graffiti on city walls, storefronts, trash cans and billboards, is banning the sale of spray paint to anyone under the age of 18. City officials aren't sure it's the best solution to the problem, but say it's worth a try.

Life expectancy for Americans reached a new high of 74.2 years in 1981, the year with the latest detailed statistics available, according to the National Center for Health Statistics in Washington.

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, irritated by the personal diplomatic missions of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, is drafting legislation to deny presidential contenders Secret Service protection outside the United States. "The concept is," he said, "that we can't stop presidential candidates from campaigning around the world but that taxpayers have no obligation to help pay for that campaigning."

Notes on People  
Residents along Washington's 10th Street NW were startled to see a man who looked like the president, trailed by a troupe of breakdancers, carrying along their avenue last week. The event, starring Robert H. Schmitt, a presidential look-alike, was staged to videotape the announcement to a song, "Rap Master Ronnie," composed by Garry Trudeau.

the Doonesbury cartoonist, and Elizabeth Swados, a songwriter.

Andrew Young, the mayor of Atlanta, admits to making "some blatantly chauvinistic remarks" about the candidacy of Alveda King Beal for a congressional seat.

Beal, the niece of the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., says Mr. Young asked her to drop out of the race so she could care for her family. Mr. Young says he was joking. "But maybe we shouldn't joke about those things,"

John G. Tower, retiring from the Senate after four terms, says he plans to teach at Southern Methodist University. Mr.



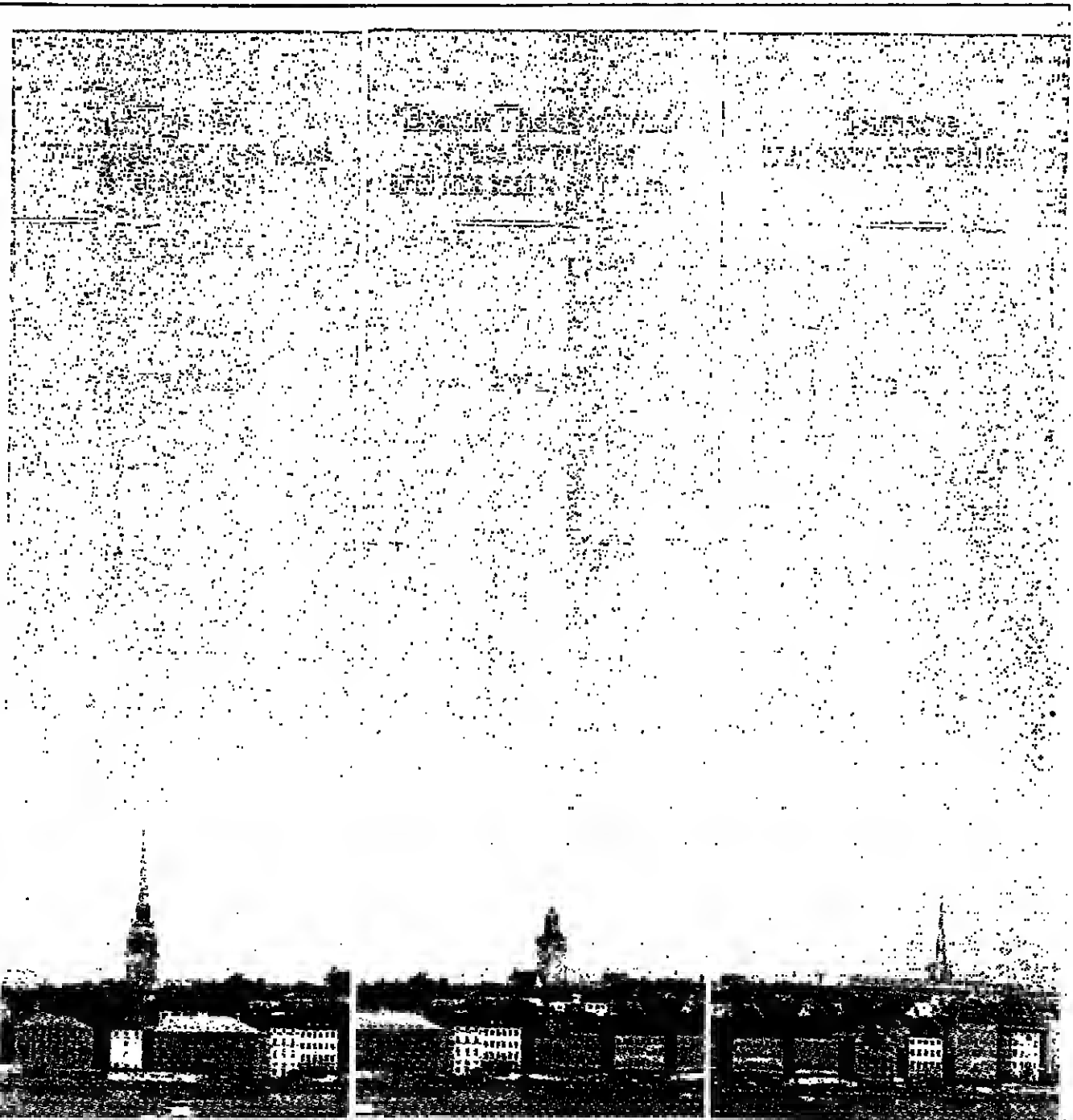
Senator John G. Tower

Tower, 58, Republican of Texas and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said he will lecture beginning next spring on national security, foreign policy and legislative affairs.

### Political Notes

Senator Gary Hart is scheduled to address the Democratic convention Wednesday night just before the delegates begin choosing their presidential nominee. "When has there ever been a situation in which an active candidate has had a chance to address the entire convention right before the vote?" Mr. Hart said. "If I were writing that story, I'd say Hart's pulled off a heck of a coup."

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, irritated by the personal diplomatic missions of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, is drafting legislation to deny presidential contenders Secret Service protection outside the United States. "The concept is," he said, "that we can't stop presidential candidates from campaigning around the world but that taxpayers have no obligation to help pay for that campaigning."



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# U.S. Skepticism on Pope Plot Fades

## CIA Takes Evidence of Bulgarian Link to '81 Shooting More Seriously

By Charles R. Babcock  
and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON — Some senior U.S. officials now agree that the Bulgarian secret service aided Mehmet Ali Agca in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in 1981, according to well-placed sources.

Senior Central Intelligence Agency officials, including its director, William J. Casey, were once skeptical of the allegations of Bulgarian involvement in the assassination attempt. But they are now said to be impressed by the evidence gathered by Antonio Albano, an Italian prosecutor who alleges that the Bulgarians hired Mr. Agca, a Turk, to kill the pope.

"It looks substantial," said one high intelligence official. "There is too much to be coincidence."

But this is not a unanimous view. Some State Department experts

still say the Italian evidence of a Bulgarian connection might be reflective of a drug-smuggling operation that Turkish nationals run from Bulgaria.

The U.S. government apparently has obtained copies of the Italian state prosecutor's secret 77-page report which seeks a formal charge and trial of three Bulgarians and six Turks.

Some State Department officials said they feel that the Italian evidence establishes a substantial relationship between Mr. Agca and the Bulgarians. But they said it does not necessarily follow that the contacts were started to set up a plot against the pope.

"It's fair to say there is a good deal of smoke, but there's no smoking gun," one official said. "I think the Italians can make a persuasive case that there was a Bulgarian connection. Whether that was for the purpose of using him to kill the pope, we don't know. Maybe they were keeping him paid for some other purpose. He came out of shady circles."

Another intelligence official said it was also possible that Mr. Agca was an "enforcer in the drug trade" for the Bulgarians. According to this reasoning, it would be possible that Mr. Agca was operating alone when he shot the pope.

The Bulgarian role in the drug trade has been documented several times in recent years. Last month, John C. Lawn, the Drug Enforcement Administration's acting deputy administrator, told a House

Foreign Affairs Committee drug task force that DEA information "indicates that the government of Bulgaria has established a policy of encouraging and facilitating the trafficking of narcotics through the corporate veil of KINTEX," the state trading agency.

At least two of the Turks the Italian prosecutor wants to indict, Bekir Celik and Omer Merson, have been listed as narcotics smugglers in intelligence reports, according to sources.

In addition, Abuzer Ugurlu, who supplied Mr. Agca with a false passport, according to the prosecutor's report, is listed by the agency. He is now on trial in Turkey on smuggling charges.

And a May 1984 Drug Enforcement Administration report on Bulgaria's role in the international drug trade identified the Hotel Vitosha in Sofia, Bulgaria, where Mr. Agca stayed in the summer of 1980, as a meeting place for narcotics traffickers supported by the Bulgarians.

There is no evidence in the agency's files that Mr. Agca was in the drug trade, sources said.

A public trial that would directly accuse Bulgarians in the assassination attempt would be explosive because of the widely held view in intelligence circles that the Bulgarian intelligence service answers to the Soviet Union.

Asked if Bulgarian sponsorship of Mr. Agca's actions would mean Soviet involvement as well, one senior U.S. official said recently,

"I've been led to believe that the Bulgarian secret service is controlled by the KGB," the Soviet secret police. Another intelligence official said, however, that there are many matters in Bulgarian intelligence that the KGB "doesn't know ditty squat about."

Mr. Agca, who was arrested immediately after the shooting of the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, claimed at first that he was acting alone and was quickly tried, convicted and sentenced to life in prison. It was not until May 1982, a year later, that Mr. Agca began to talk about his relationship with the Bulgarians, according to published excerpts from the Italian prosecutor's report.

By November 1982, the Italians had arrested a Bulgarian airline official, Sergei I. Antonov, in connection with the plot, based on Mr. Agca's descriptions of the meetings he had had with Bulgarians.

It reportedly was not until December 1982 that Mr. Agca told Italian investigators about a key piece of evidence: a sealed Bulgarian Embassy truck that was to have been used to smuggle him out of the country after the attack.

The prosecutor checked and found that the Bulgarian Embassy had made special arrangements for the truck to cross borders the day of the shooting without being checked by customs. It requested a special procedure for the truck that apparently had not been used before or since, according to the report.



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, left, saw Konstantin U. Chernenko on Friday after two days of Moscow talks.

## Soviet Stays Firm on Afghanistan But Supports UN Mediation Effort

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko on Friday told the secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, that Moscow supported UN mediation on Afghanistan, but he made it clear that there was no change in Soviet terms for a settlement.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vladimir Lomeiko, said Mr. Chernenko and Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had "exchanged views on a possible solution" of the Afghan problem. He said the Soviet leader had stressed his backing for the efforts of the secretary-general.

Mr. Chernenko's remarks echoed the longstanding Soviet position that the guerrilla war against the Kabul government was directed and financed by foreign powers, mainly the United States. Moscow says it will withdraw its estimated 110,000 troops only when asked to do so by Kabul and with international guarantees on Afghan security.

# Strict U.S. Visa Rules Shock Polish Applicants

## New Travel Laws Increase Demand But Western Rejections Keep Pace

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The fortunate ones came out smiling broadly. The unfortunate, and there are many of them emerging from the U.S. Embassy here, wore grim expressions. A few openly cursed the United States.

"They rejected me," said Otolia Chodynicka, a hospital lab researcher who, with her 13-year-old son, had applied for a tourist visa to the United States. "I have three brothers living in America. I haven't seen them in years. That's why I wanted to go. But they told me I couldn't prove I had anything guaranteeing I'd come back to Poland. That's idiotic. This was my first contact with U.S. law and I'm feeling hurt, very hurt."

On the embassy's doorstep one day this week a hundred or more other Poles of various ages and backgrounds milled nervously, tightly clutching documents, waiting their turns. Many had already waited years just to receive a passport to go abroad. Some had paid large bribes for the privilege.

Now they worried about being refused entrance to the country they thought sympathetic to their plight.

A recent easing of government travel restrictions has flooded Western embassies with thousands of Poles applying for tourist visas. But many have been rejected, reportedly out of concern that they may be intending secretly not to go on vacation but to settle in the West.

A large number — no Western diplomat here seems quite sure how many — have overstayed visas in the past several years. Western authorities are caught between a desire to aid other Poles to escape from the dreariness at home, if only for a few months, and a need to weed out applicants who are likely to try to stay abroad.

Among the most restrictive in issuing new visas is the United States. The embassy is denying tourist visas to about 40 percent of the 600 or so who apply each week, according to U.S. sources.

An embassy official said that the processing of applicants is no more or less stringent than at U.S. consulates elsewhere in the world.

But other embassy officials said privately that the screening of Polish applicants has been exceptionally strict. Moreover, because of an overload of visa applications, the embassy has stopped considering many appeals from those rejected.

One reason for the tough approach, according to embassy officials, has been the reluctance of U.S. authorities to deport Poles who have overstayed their visas. A Justice Department order issued in January 1982, just after martial law was instituted in Poland, said Poles remaining after their visas expired would not be deported. That order expires at the end of this year.

"This has put a little more pressure on us to ensure that people who apply for tourist visas are actually who they say they are and will do what they say they will," a U.S. diplomat said.

Of the major Western countries, only West Germany has an open-door policy toward Poles, an outgrowth of Germany's historically close ties to Eastern Europe. The West German Embassy currently gives more than 2,000 travel visas a day for visits lasting up to three months, without subjecting applicants to the checks required by other consulates.

Italy, too, is relatively lenient in granting visas, largely in deference to Roman Catholics eager for a glimpse of Pope John Paul II. But other nations have clamped down on Polish visitors. Austria, which had a treaty with Poland in the 1970s allowing easy travel back and forth, now requires a Pole to produce a letter of invitation from a resident of Austria and proof that he can afford the trip financially.

Britain stretches out the application process, taking up to four months to schedule mandatory interviews, then asking applicants in Warsaw to wait another month or two for a decision from London.

Dutch officials go a step further and order police checks to verify the identity of residents in the Netherlands who issue invitations to Poles to visit.

The Swiss have posted a sign outside their embassy in discouraging appeals. "Arguing about visa refusals is senseless," it says. "We don't make any exceptions, and to argue only prolongs the waiting time for your fellow citizens."

Generally, young single Poles have the hardest time obtaining U.S. tourist visas. But Ms. Chodynicka, the researcher whose application was rejected, complained that the review process is stacked against poorer Poles who cannot prove as easily as rich ones that they have reasons to return to Poland.

"There's more of a chance for people who own villas, cars and have large bank accounts to get visas," she said. "I don't have any of those things."

## Club of Rome Names Briton as Its President

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — The Club of Rome, an institute that analyzes global problems, on Friday elected a British scientist, Alexander King, 75, as its president.

The club, which includes 100 members from 35 nations, elected Bertrand Schneider of France as its first secretary-general.

# Walesa Blocked From Trial of 4 Polish Dissidents

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Police barred the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa on Friday from the start of a trial of four dissident intellectual advisers to the banned trade union. The four are accused of trying to overthrow Communist rule in Poland.

There was a brief confrontation between the police and Mr. Walesa in front of Warsaw's military court building before he returned to his car and drove off with another Solidarity official.

The incident was watched by Western journalists and about 100 Solidarity supporters, who also refused admittance to the trial of Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski. They are members of KOR, the Committee for Social Self-Defense, which was instrumental in forming Solidarity in 1980.

When Mr. Walesa tried to enter the courtyard of the building, a police officer stepped forward to block the gate and said: "You cannot enter. Mr. Walesa. Please go away."

Mr. Walesa at first threatened to camp on the pavement until he was allowed to attend the trial, then changed his mind and left.

A senior Solidarity source said that Mr. Walesa had left Warsaw to join his family on a vacation in northern Poland.

Mr. Walesa indicated earlier this week that he might try to attend the trial, considered one of the most important since Solidarity was outlawed, when he said:

"For the whole of the trial, according to my ability, I will always want to be with them."

He added, "I was the chairman and it is my job to be with them. I am responsible for everything."

Mr. Walesa called the four "thieves for us and for our cause" and continued: "I am ashamed that the trial is actually happening."

Only lawyers, members of the families of the accused and representatives of state-run news organizations were allowed to attend the trial.

The police confiscated film from an Associated Press photographer outside the court building and detained a West German television crew for several hours of questioning.

Most of Friday's hearing was taken up with the reading of the 6,000-word indictment saying that the KOR members had urged the use of violence to overthrow the government and tried to break Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union. All four have said they are not guilty.

A person who attended the trial said the proceedings were adjourned until Wednesday.

The four have been in prison since the imposition of martial law in 1981. They have refused government offers of freedom in return for a period of exile and total renunciation of their political activities.

(Reuters, UPI)

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ARTS / LEISURE

Stravinsky and Sculpture: Two Delightful Shows in Basel

By John Russell  
New York Times Service

BASEL, Switzerland — If you tell people that you are going to Basel on vacation, they laugh. If you tell them that for anyone who is concerned with the cultural history of Europe in the past 100 years, Basel this summer has exhibitions that are worth crossing the world to see, they don't believe it.

And no doubt it is true that the ancient and intermittently majestic Swiss city of Basel does not as a rule rank high with visitors to Europe.

Basel, however, has one of the great museums of the world, with collections that range the centuries from Hans Holbein to Joseph Beuys, and it has been particularly attentive to our own century. (The Basel Kunstmuseum was buying the American Abstract Expressionists at a time when most American museums would not give them the time of day.) There were local collectors who went deep into Picasso, Braque and Léger very early on.

After World War II the Basler Kunsthalle, a pioneer center for temporary exhibitions, saw to it that the best of living art was trucked in and out of Basel. The Galerie Beyeler in the Bäumleingasse is one of the best places in the world in which to buy — if you can afford them — major works of 20th-century art. Just a year or two ago Madame Sacher-Hoffman, long prominent in the cultural life of Basel and the beneficiary of one of the largest pharmaceutical fortunes, made it possible for two derelict factories by the Rhine to be turned into a museum of contemporary art.

The normal diet currently is supplemented by a major exhibition dedicated to Igor Stravinsky at the Kunstmuseum and a survey of 20th-century sculpture that ranges over many acres, indoors and out, in

Merian Park, five minutes from the center of the city. (The Stravinsky show runs through Sept. 9, and the sculpture through Sept. 30).

Each for its part, the Merian Park is one of the most voluptuous of all European public gardens. As tempting to the nose as to the eye, it is a place of swelling groves and secret corners. By comparison with its counterparts in other cities, it is a veritable King's Garden, straight from Act 2 of Wagner's "Parsifal."

Art in those seductive spaces might be no more than a gratuitous garnish, but this exhibit offers a concise history of 20th-century sculpture that could hardly be bettered. The second floor of the Museums-Halle, a barnlike structure that still has rustic overtones, offers, for instance, 14 sculptures by Picasso, eight by Matisse, eight by Giacometti and smaller groups by Arp, Duchamp, Brancusi, Gabo, González, Magnin, Miró, Moholy-Nagy, Tatin and Rodchenko. The works are in the canon of 20th-century sculpture.

In the open-air part of the show the organizers, Ernst Beyeler, Reinhold Holli and Martin Schwander, have devised thoughtful placings for such sculptors as Calder, Moore, David Smith, Mark di Suvero, Dubuffet and Richard Serra. They have also found room in what is normally the Historical Museum of the Carriage and Sled for theatrical figures costumed by Kasimir Malevich and Oskar Schlemmer, and they have taken a flyer on work by such sculptors as Tony Cragg, Richard Deacon and Peter Fischli. On a fine day, this is a show in which education and delight could hardly be better matched.

The Stravinsky exhibit in the Kunstmuseum is based primarily upon the huge collection of manuscripts, letters, telegrams, portraits in many media, playbills, photograph albums and miscellaneous memorabilia that was a widely covered part of the Stravinsky estate. After labyrinthine legal activity, it was bought by the Paul Sacher Foundation in Basel against competition both from universities in California and Texas and from the New York Public Library and the Pierpont Morgan Library. Many people were sorry to see the collection leave the country in which Stravinsky had lived for more than 30 years, but for Paul Sacher the acquisition was one that crowned the loyalty of a lifetime to Stravinsky and his music.

Under the circumstances, it is natural that the show should stress the importance of Switzerland in Stravinsky's career. French-speaking Switzerland was Stravinsky's principal base from 1910 to 1920, during which time he completed "The Rite of Spring" and produced, among much else, "Le Rossignol," "Renard," "L'Histoire du Soldat" and "Pulcinella."

As to Stravinsky's working methods, the show has much to teach us. Individual drafts and headlong sketches speak as clearly, in this context, as the look of the finished work, which often looks as if it had been cut with a diamond.

Whether at 20 or well into his 80s, Stravinsky the irritable precisionist is vividly present. But while we can all follow the scribe of his pencil on the paper, very few of us can hear what is being written. Nor is it everyone who can decipher the tone-row that is used in "The Dove Descending Breaks the Air" and monitor its appearance in the completed anthem.

Doubtless for that reason, the organizers of the show have varied our diet by including not only a large selection of memorabilia from the estate but paintings, drawings, photographs and stage designs from other sources. Some of these additions are very distinguished indeed. Eleven of the original costumes made in 1913 by Nicholas Roerich for the premiere of "The

Rite of Spring" have been lifted high into the air above our heads as we walk into the show. Not only do they make a spectacular effect, but they remind us of the ethnic origins — so often ignored in the ghastly renditions that we have had to sit through in recent times — of that great and terrifying piece.

The future Picasso Museum in Paris has come up with no fewer than 23 works on paper that relate to Picasso's scenery and costumes for "Pulcinella" and crowned that particular display with the mask that was made for Léonide Massine when he appeared in that most delectable of entertainments. Those who prize Picasso's cover for Stravinsky's "Ragtime" as the very apotheosis of the single unbroke line will find that the Picasso Museum has turned up seven variants for it.

The original production of "L'Histoire du Soldat" — a triumph of wit and economy, carried through in 1918 despite wartime conditions — is amply documented both by René Aubergon, who was responsible for sets and costumes, and by Stravinsky's two sons, who at the time were 8 and 11. Igor Stravinsky himself plays a cameo role as painter and draftsman in this part of the show, with above all a tiny pencil portrait of Diaghilev, done in 1921, that stands out as its merits and not as a curiosity.

After the death of Diaghilev in 1929 the pictorial matter grows thin. Some things — David Hockney's designs for "The Rite of Spring," above all — and some of the busts and paintings of Stravinsky himself would better have been marked "Return to sender." But fundamentally this is a glorious affair, in which Christian Geelhaar, the museum's young director, has done justice to a career that changed the course not only of music but of much else besides.

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Picasso's 1920 sketch of Stravinsky in Basel exhibit.

Controversial West Berlin Exhibition Explores Homosexual Subculture

By Vicky Elliott  
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Before 1869, there were no homosexuals. There were men who loved men and women who loved women, of course, and acts of sodomy and pederasty. But the state of homosexuality, or *Homosexualität*, as the new coinage first appeared, only came into sight with the publication of two pamphlets in Leipzig in 1869 by an Austrian writer, Karl

Maria Kertbeny, who was urging the reform of the Prussian penal code.

The love that dared not speak its name has since become more vocal, in West Berlin perhaps more than in many other great metropolises. But an exhibition at the Berlin Museum is probably the first attempt by a government-sponsored institution to explore the subject in all its guises and transformations. Berlin provides the perfect test case to follow the story, from the point

when the homosexual, formerly seen as a transgressor of the laws of man and nature, was reconstituted by doctors and scientists as a distinct type, complete with a set of psychological characteristics to be dissected and classified.

"Eldorado: Homosexual Women and Men in Berlin 1850-1950, History, Everyday Life and Culture," which runs through July 29, has already been seen by more than 30,000 visitors, a record in the 15-year history of this city museum,

which, ironically enough, was a courthouse until 1911. The children and the elderly couples (of the heterosexual variety) scattered among the crowds last week seemed to vindicate the decision to hold a show that, in the planning stages, incurred a stream of poison-pen letters from outraged citizens.

The outrage subsided when the show opened, on the ground floor of the museum, with the ladies' section on the right and the gentlemen's on the left (with some over-

lap, since both sides decided to claim the women who dressed up as men in such films as the original "Viktor und Viktoria"). Meanwhile, the mass of documentary material presented, artistic, scientific, militant and erotic, forcefully demonstrates how much the homosexual subculture has contributed to Berlin.

Gays in the 1980s are as visible here in the artistic community and in fashionable drinking places as they were in the 1920s, when Otto

Dix, George Grosz and Christian Schad were painting their cruelly accurate scenes of top-hatted maidens and sequined transvestites in clubs like the Eldorado, the Erato and the Dorian Gray. But the gays of Kreuzberg and Schöneberg who recolonized the city's nightlife and reconstructed an identity after May 1968 (taking their cues, as often as not, from the United States), were not all aware of how rich a tradition they had inherited.

Not that everyone accepted the sanitized, Hollywood version of the world of Sally Bowles in "Cabaret" — Dix's images are hard to forget. But another aspect of the picture, according to the museum's director, Rolf Bothe, had been wiped out of the collective memory by the Nazis and the 1950s: the time at the beginning of the 20th century when homosexuality was being constituted and anatomized, when "The Third Sex" was the subject of earnest scientific endeavor, and Berlin was the scene of the first stirrings of the movement for homosexual rights, both for men and for women.

The 19th century's obsessive medicalization of sex spawned a host of what Michel Foucault, the French historian of sexuality, calls "strange baptismal names": Krafft-Ebing's zoophilias and zoocasts, Rohde's auto-mono-sexualists; mixosociophiles, gynocasts and sexoesthetes inverts. And as homosexuality was defined, and acquired its own codes of dress and behavior, individual homosexuals, acutely aware of themselves as a group, began to organize and express themselves.

Adolf Brand's Association of Outsiders was founded in 1903 and the struggle for homosexual rights continued through the Weimar Republic. Feminists, aiming for economic independence from men, soon discovered that emotional independence was as rewarding. Lesbians organized their own clubs and published pamphlets, in particular "Die Freundin," which appeared between 1924 and 1933.

The representation of homosexuality in art began to move from the tastefully bound editions of erotica and the pseudo-classical photographs of nude boys on rocks to a wider audience. In addition to the films that allowed the Marlene Dietrichs of the day to affect the "Garonne" style, with top hat, cigar and bow tie, the exhibition amply documents the emergence of homosexuality as a serious subject treated on film.

A peculiarly German touch is lent by the sections on Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, founder in 1919 of the Institute for Sexual Science. His medical probings make a robust contrast with the languid line drawings of Renée Sintenis and Jeanne



Drawing by Jeanne Mammen on cover of catalog.

Mammen and the rosy-plump Ephebus that Elisav V. Kupffer painted with such exorcising tenderness.

Hirschfeld was the prototype for those German doctors in white coats who can be seen on film engaged in scientific researches of a decidedly pornographic nature. The Nazis sacked his institute in 1933, and burned the books they found in it (an enlargement of one of the photos of the raid shows one fine Aryan specimen intently perusing some of the literature).

Repression of homosexuals followed. In 1931, 665 people were convicted of "unnatural acts" under the much-debated Paragraph 175 of the criminal code. In 1938, the figure had reached 8,271. Though the laws were liberalized in

1950, under Adenauer, it was not until 1969 that homosexuality among consenting adults ceased to be a crime in West Germany.

Manfred Baumgardt, who contributed several essays to the exhaustive catalog, suggests that there are things to be learned from the past — from Kurt Hiller's abortive efforts in the 1920s to set up a homosexual party with candidates for the Reichstag, for example.

Many of the homosexuals who collaborated on the exhibition, some of whom made available their private collections, are active in universities and trade unions. "Many people now want to found a gay party," said Baumgardt, "but we can learn from the bad experiences in the 1920s. Gay is not enough."

Drawings Illuminate Old-Fashioned Pleasures of Collecting

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Christie's sale of Thomas Rowlandson's drawings and watercolors on Tuesday, in which one of his better-known pieces reached the extravagant figure of £81,000 (about \$105,300), may seem tame in comparison with the extraordinary auction of the

by the London dealer Hildegard Fritz-Denneville.

The drawing, which was Dent's first Rowlandson, by in 1933, came as a revelation. Rowlandson's image was then entirely dependent on J. Grogg's two-volume "Rowlandson the Caricaturist," published in 1880. The drawing put Dent on the track of a virtually unknown Rowlandson, the landscapist and urban scene painter.

The year after, he acquired a view of the "Old Church at New-town on the Isle of Wight" — an elongated landscape of some ruins and tombstones on a hillside, with high trees beyond a hedge on the left and scattered houses on the right. The play of light and long shadows running over the grass gives it a character that has no equivalent even in the diversity of English landscape painting. This was greeted on Tuesday with a £5,616 bid from the Ledger gallery. In the same year Dent made a third extraordinary acquisition, a view of Norwich on market day, with a fairy-tale atmosphere.

"St. Peter Mancroft and the Market Place seen from Gentleman Walk" has a most unusual composition. Houses form a zigzag perspective halfway up the sheet, while clusters of figures are strewn across the foreground and fork out into angular recessing planes right and left. The exaggerated perspective effect of the houses in the center is a surprising anticipation of the architecture in such Walt Disney's cartoons as "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." On Tuesday the drawing fetched — again — £5,616.

The fairy-tale atmosphere seems to have appealed to Dent, who got another remarkable view much in the same mood, although very different in composition, showing the hamlet of "St. Tudy near Bodmin in Cornwall." Thatched houses with rounded roofs and poplars springing up here and there block out the horizon. Two packhorses with a boy mounting a third horse closing the rear trot off, watched by a peasant woman with folded arms and an interested dog on the doorstep. If ever a sense of fun was extended to landscape and not just to figures, in Western art, this is it. Such a knack, more often found in Japanese woodblock landscapes such as Hokusai's than in English watercolors, holds instant appeal to the modern eye — the price paid on Tuesday by Spink of London was £5,616, the same as the two previous drawings. But in the days when



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Ferraro's Historic Firsts

So much for the snickers about Boring Mondale, the candidate who "dares to be cautious." So much for the punditry of Richard Nixon, who predicted that Walter Mondale would pick Gary Hart as his running mate. So much for those who said the Mondale interview process evoked Jimmy Carter. Mr. Mondale's choice of Geraldine Ferraro turned out to be more reminiscent of Lyndon Johnson's love of surprise, drama and history.

The Ferraro choice is all of those things. It enlivens a leaden campaign season. It energizes the Democrats as they set off for their convention. And for all Americans, not just women, it is a genuinely historic moment. Ms. Ferraro is the first woman on a major party's national ticket. Even some supporters of President Reagan glow with satisfaction.

There is another first here that may turn out to be just as important. Geraldine Ferraro is not only the first woman on a major party's ticket, she is also the first Italian-American.

New Yorkers feel a special satisfaction at her selection, not out of provincialism but out of knowledge. The words of Geraldine Ferraro's life convey her solidity: worked, earned, raised, prosecuted, ran, won, led. In selecting her, Mr. Mondale pays signal tribute to the difficult path pursued by many American women. What is far from clear is how much electoral good that does. For all the excitement, there is also a backlash of feelings that run the other way. A woman on the ticket repels some men — and some women.

Meanwhile, by choosing a woman after or-

ganized women demanded it. Mr. Mondale risks looking coerced. Yet, in fairness, it was he who had raised the idea. By choosing a woman who seems untested on the national stage, it will be said that Mr. Mondale has passed over better qualified men. There is an easy answer to that complaint: Who? By choosing a woman, it is said, Mr. Mondale looks desperate, driven to gamble that the women's vote will turn into a plus. Maybe, but so what? That has always been the first criterion for running mates: Who will bring the most to the ticket?

Consider Ms. Ferraro's heritage. There are some 13 million Italian-Americans, concentrated in 10 important states. They have risen high in American society yet their pride remains stifled. What is the closest an Italian-American has come to being elected to the White House? Al Smith's maternal grandfather was Italian. How many Italian-Americans have been appointed to the Supreme Court? None. How many have ever served in the Cabinet? Only four. As with other ethnic groups, as Italian-Americans prosper they have edged away from their traditional identification with Democrats. A candidate named Ferraro might well inspire a pride and patriotism that will remain and retard.

Many Italian-Americans reflect the neighborhood values of other working-class families. That is true in the district Ms. Ferraro represents in Congress. If they identify with her as well nationally as in New York's Ninth District, she may end up with another first.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Ferraro: 'There's an Electricity in the Air'

By Ellen Goodman

SAN FRANCISCO — Step aside cynics and assorted pols who've been around too long to believe that anything really changes. We have now experienced the first genuine case of goose bumps in the 1984 election. "American history is about doors being opened," Geraldine Ferraro said, and the door is now open to her.

The last weeks have been a roller coaster trip that would have challenged the equilibrium of Sally Ride. We hit one of those rare moments when the right thing to do was also the politically savvy thing to do. For a while it was not clear that Mr. Mondale would seize the moment. Now, the running mate has injected a huge "wow" into

this dreary year of political conversation, a hit of adrenaline, a rush of good feeling.

And as Gerry Ferraro likes to say, "Not bad for a housewife from Queens, huh?"

Gerry Ferraro is no generic all-purpose "woman" set up as a cardboard figure of progress. Under the silk-dress-and-pearls look of the three-term congresswoman is a feisty, rough-around-the-edges independent who ran for reelection under the appropriate slogan, "Finally a Tough Democrat." This is not the safe "junior partner" figure Mr. Mondale might have chosen.

Part of Ms. Ferraro's charm and part of the risk is not just her sex, but her personality.

This lady can be engaging and flip, full of warmth and able to shoot from the lip. When a Reagan arms control honcho complained to her about the cost of entitlement programs, she shot back, "The biggest entitlement is the defense budget!" At times in these high-pressure weeks, she snapped at reporters who asked her, "Would you be considered for the job if your name was Gerald Ferraro?" She is, in short, real.

During an interview last winter, she talked with horror at the way Vice President George Bush turned himself into a Reagan clone. She could not make such a transformation, nor will she have to. In their first meeting in Minnesota, Ms. Ferraro's New York bluntness did not quite fit the Midwestern Mondale style, but they are on the same political wavelength.

Her "newness," her "fresh face" is a plus on the political scene, although she suffers from newcomer syndrome. Said a high-ranking party official, "Sometimes she has the problem a lot of women have — taking themselves seriously." It takes some doing to change your self-image from a former housewife to a future vice president.

The hope is that she can keep the down-home

style intact while smoothing out the rough edges under the pressure of a national political campaign. As Mondale advisor Anne Wexler says, "She may make some mistakes, but nothing like the ones that Reagan made. You won't find Ferraro saying that trees cause pollution."

The pluses on the Ferraro ledger are enormous. The brightest is that goose-bump factor. As Americans, we are particularly vulnerable to dream stories and, as Mr. Mondale noted, Ms. Ferraro's life has everything but the log cabin.

She is the "self-made" woman who remembers where she has been and what it felt like. Her father died when she was 8 and her mother went to work stringing beads in the garment industry. She was the scholarship student in school. She has been a teacher, a night law student and a full-time mother to three children, the eldest of whom works for Salomon Brothers. "My daughter the beautiful bride," she says with dry pride.

In the D.A.'s office in Queens, Ms. Ferraro worked as a prosecutor in the Special Victim's Bureau and became, as she says, "really crazy on the subject of rape." She knows what it is like to be one of two women in a law school class. She knows what it is like to have a bank refuse her money for a political campaign unless her husband co-signs for the loan. And she knows what it is like to represent a district of working-class people and elderly hit by Reaganomics.

In the coming weeks Ms. Ferraro will have her clothes, her children, her husband, her accent, her record, her every sentence and every move scrutinized. As the number one woman in the number two spot she will be a walking, talking class action on how "women" perform.

For the moment, let's talk history. Before 1920, women in the United States were not allowed to vote. In 1984, Gerry Ferraro is running for vice president. Ms. Ferraro has said it: "There's an electricity in the air."

Washington Post Writers Group.



## The Democratic Party on Show

### A 'Presidential' Mondale Debuts in San Francisco

By David S. Broder

SAN FRANCISCO — One of the great myths of American politics is that national political conventions have lost their importance since the primaries have taken over the function of picking the presidential nominee. That impression is false.

Convention week is important not because it closes the nominating period but because it is the start of the general election. It is the time when most voters take their first serious look at the candidates and their parties, and begin to focus on the choice they will make in November.

Because he recognized this fundamental fact, Walter Mondale has produced an action that altered the previous impression of him and perhaps put him closer to "presidential status" than he has ever been before.

For years Mr. Mondale has been plagued by his reputation as cautious, conventional and colorless. By choosing Geraldine Ferraro as his running mate and announcing the decision on the eve of the convention, he has come on stage as a much bolder and more commanding figure than he ever before seemed.

The contrast is particularly striking

because this has been a tough year for him. Last summer he was the consensus choice of party insiders for the nomination. But instead of the easy ride he expected, it was a bitter struggle that left him scarred and emotionally drained by the time he clinched victory on June 6.

"Too many debates, too many defeats," said a senior Reagan adviser, explaining why Mr. Mondale found himself running farther behind the president in the polls after he secured the Democratic nomination than he did six months earlier when he was only one of eight pursuing the prize.

It was not only the Reagan team that thought Mr. Mondale had been weakened. As he became a target of pressure tactics from defeated rivals Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson on party rules, and from feminists on the choice of a running mate, a congressional supporter fretted: "Mondale is starting to look like a punching bag."

But that is no longer the case. Now Walter Mondale is the first major party nominee to select a woman running mate and the first non-incumbent to announce his choice before the convention opened.

He took command of a tricky situation and asserted his control. He passed the first test of his plausibility as president with flying colors — at a time when many voters are beginning to form their impression of his character and his capacity for leadership.

For an example of what that kind of performance can do for a candidate, you need go back no farther than four years — to Ronald Reagan and the Republicans in Detroit.

In the opening days of that convention Mr. Reagan was drawn into a discussion about inviting former President Gerald Ford to join his ticket. The negotiations became public long before they reached any agreement, and for most of the third day the process seemed to be running away from Mr. Reagan's control.

Just when runaway rumors had been sealing an agreement, Mr. Reagan cut off the talks with Mr. Ford and, in defiance of protocol, went to the convention hall himself to tell the delegates that he had decided to run

with George Bush. The decisiveness and authority with which he resolved the situation turned a potential fiasco into an unforgettable moment that stamped Mr. Reagan "presidential."

Critics were saying recently that Mr. Mondale let the public parade of his vice presidential prospects go on so long that he had lost control of the choice. By his timely choice of Ms. Ferraro, he asserted a presidential sense of command.

It reminded me of something his longtime aide and adviser, Michael Berman, told me last autumn. "It's an enormous risk for an individual to run for president," Mr. Berman said. All those who had "sponsored" him in the past world, in a sense, become irrelevant. "Now it's not Jimmy Carter, or Hubert Humphrey, or the Minnesota Democratic Farmer-Labor Party on the ballot. It's Walter Mondale, pure and simple. And he's got to answer the question: Can I be the leader people want?"

The answers he now provides, starting with the choice of Ms. Ferraro, are more important to his future than anything he has done before.

The Washington Post.

## The Party Platform Aims for Fiscal Respectability

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The Democratic platform to be presented to the convention in San Francisco will be the first since 1948 not to call for a mandatory national health insurance program. This is a telling symbol of a play-it-safe approach under Walter Mondale in which the Democrats want to be perceived as fiscally trustworthy.

Mr. Mondale and the Democrats he leads want to be perceived as sounder than the Republicans, who have run up huge deficits, with attendant high interest rates. Says Walter W. Heller, who was an economic adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and has known Mr. Mondale for 30 years: "Fritz Mondale is no bomb thrower, no flaming liberal. He is, in fact, a moderate and cautious middle-of-the-road on fiscal matters."

If there is a central economic theme in the Democratic platform this year, it is the need to reduce the dangerous federal budget deficit.

Gone are the calls of the 1976 and 1980 platforms for funding of new social programs and damn the expense. The Mondale-controlled platform fairly reeks of responsibility. It merely calls for the restoration of the social budget cuts enforced by the Reagan administration — back to where we were, in other words, but not beyond.

Mr. Mondale's advisers these days stress not his

liberal record as a senator (he was a free-trader) but the cautious, prudent side. The platform has been carefully crafted to bolster that image.

Economist George Perry of the Brookings Institution has advised Mr. Mondale that his first order of business as president should be to cut the budget "a lot." But the platform, after a deft diagnosis of how the deficit grew under Mr. Reagan, does not follow through with meaningful proposals to reduce it. There is a suggestion (but no details) for "a simpler, more equitable and more progressive tax system," but no clear call for a major tax increase.

The platform calls for reducing the rate of growth of the military budget, but does not advocate an actual cut in military spending. The Jackson forces are unlikely to have the power to pass a minority plank calling for a real cut in defense.

On domestic spending, the platform teaches any cuts in Social Security spending, "now and in the future." It proposes to control escalating costs of health services. Like the Republicans, the Democrats promise to "scour the budget for other areas of wasteful or unnecessary spending."

In the area of industrial policy, Mr. Mondale's

unfortunate commitment to labor's effort to install a protectionist "local auto-content" bill ran into the opposition of even his own advisers. But the platform issues a general call for protection from "unfair import competition," whatever that is.

There is a warning note on trade issues: "Once dominant U.S. industries are now hard-pressed." The platform proposes an Economic Cooperation Council to hammer out industrial policies. The council would have no power, but the tone is one of pandering to special interests seeking to protect inefficient industries.

Although "local content" is not in the platform, many Democrats worry that if Mr. Mondale is elected, the AFL-CIO would try to get him to deliver on his promise, and that he would find it difficult not to keep his word.

Will the new, conservative clothes that the Democrats now wear help them win? Can Mr. Mondale, with his commitments to labor and other groups, be effective? Most of the party bigwigs think Mr. Mondale had no choice. Stuart Eizenstat, who was an adviser to President Carter, observes that the resources for the old, liberal, aggressive approach "are simply not there. We live in more conservative times, and the platform document is realistic."

The Washington Post.

## But a Scattershot Foreign Policy Misses the Target

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — It is time to make the Western Hemisphere a "top priority." And "the security of Israel and the pursuit of peace in the Middle East are fundamental priorities for American foreign policy." And "our national interest demands that we give [Africa] a much higher priority." And so it goes on in the Democratic Party platform.

U.S.-Soviet relations are "a critical element of our security policy," just as "maintaining a strong alliance is critically important." The United States under the Democrats will be strong — but flexible in negotiation.

That is what happens when a political party out of office gets out of the habit of having to make hard choices. Everything is possible in a Democratic platform plank on "Peace, Security and Freedom" that offers almost precisely what a deficit-ridden government and the confusion of priorities and the confusion of concerns leave you wondering what these platform drafters really truly care about.

Eight years ago the Democratic platform was promising to knock as much as \$7 billion a year from military spending without endangering U.S. security. It talked of "normalization" of relations with Vietnam and of disengaging U.S. troops from South Korea. It spoke of the Palestinian issue in terms of "Arab refugees."

The human rights issue was the central theme. America's first line of defense depended "on the internal strength of American society."

The 1980 Democratic platform impressed me at the time with its discoveries about the real world, as distinct from Jimmy Carter's dream world of 1976. It promised "real growth" in military spending of 3 percent.

The collapse of Iran, the hostage crisis and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had concentrated strategic attention on the Gulf and the need for "a clear recognition of the reality of Soviet power." Camp David had enriched the party's understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

What now? This: a contritionist's effort to hang on to the Jimmy Carter dream world as a no-less-noble goal now than it was eight years ago, even while hanging tough against the dangers lurking in the real world and simultaneously holding out the promise of hardheaded alternatives to Reagan administration policy.

More the platform promises no more "easy and abusive anti-Soviet rhetoric as a substitute for strength, progress and careful use of power."

The heavy emphasis is on arms control, starting with a quick presidential initiative for "temporary, verifiable and mutual moratoria" on testing of assorted nuclear weapons.

"This should lead promptly" to a nuclear freeze, the platform says at one point. But it goes on to say that the Democrats are of course under no illusion that any of its arms control proposals "will be easy to achieve."

The platform promises "no illu-

come to terms over Cyprus. The Irish conflict will be resolved."

The East European satellites will yield to U.S. encouragement and strike up independent relationships with America, while liberalizing domestic policies. South Africa will knuckle under to U.S. pressures and abandon apartheid. Central Americans will work out some negotiated resolution of their conflicts and Fidel Castro will end his support for violent revolution, in return for stabilized relations with the United States.

It was John Kennedy, 21 years ago, who first spoke of making the world "safe for diversity." But he wisely added a cautionary note: "We must deal with the world as it is."

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### New Ways of Learning

In response to "Educating for Careers" (Letters, July 5):

Personal motivation and a genuine interest in knowledge by the learners can indeed get stimulation from teachers and teaching, as John Ryngaert suggests in his letter. Two movements give hope above the mediocre, superficial ends of short-term memory and multiple-choice tests.

"The New Liberal Arts" program of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation recognizes the related qualitative (mathematical and statistical) pro-

cesses and the collateral science and technology when teaching history, literature and other humanities, James Koerner, vice president of the foundation, urges faculties not to continue consigning to oblivion these ingredients, which distinguish the modern world from that of centuries ago.

The "Spacious Skies" program of Jack Borden in Boston and the focus of "sky alive" awareness in early learning, as in Eleanor Frane's third grade class in Arlington, Massachusetts, offer a central theme for aesthetic, spiritual and scientific appreciation of our entire environment. The latter theme we explored and

## When Will Britain Be European?

By Giles Merritt

RUSSELLS — The real achievement of the European Community's summit in Fontainebleau late last month may yet turn out to be one that most Europeans are too polite to mention — the integration at long last of the British. Britain's budget rebate deal has removed the irritant that either was quite genuinely preventing it from becoming an enthusiastic and wholehearted EC member, or at any rate was providing an abbi-

The heads of government tackled none of Europe's underlying problems very convincingly. The EC's looming bankruptcy, its industrial renaissance and intra-EC protectionism are still the same smoldering fuses. But bringing the British into the fold would be a heartening step forward. It would emphasize to the Spanish and Portuguese newcomers that in 1986 they will be joining a political system rather than a soup kitchen. It might even graft Britain's much vaunted "special relationship" with Washington onto the currently tense EC-U.S. relationship.

Britain's governments have always furiously denied that there is anything halfhearted about its membership. The reality is that both major political parties have influential anti-EC wings whose strength reflects the fact that the average Briton's sense of being separate from the "Continental" is as strong as ever. The old joke about the London newspaper headline "Fog in Channel — Europe Cut Off" is really no joke.

Britain, like Denmark and Greece, joined not because it wanted to be in but because it feared to be out. The original Six ignored de Gaulle's warnings because they felt that a nation that until recently had been a global superpower would give a powerful political push to a grouping that at the start of the 1970s was still little more than a free trading area.

The Continental Europeans must be deeply disappointed. No Churchillian Britain has emerged to stiffen their political backbone. No George Stephenson (inventor of the railroad locomotive) have arisen to design Europe's third industrial revolution.

The civil servants from Whitehall have, true to form, done their best to observe the rules and conditions since Britain joined in 1973, but they have done so with the pursed lips of a disapproving butler waiting at table on his social inferiors. Their European counterparts — technocrats from France's *hautes écoles*, polyglot Belgians and visionary Germans — have, many of them, become embittered by Britain's lack of leadership or even of apparent interest.

Whether Britain's failure to throw its lot in unreservedly with its European partners stems from xenophobia or a failure to identify its post-imperial interests is debatable. What is certain is that during the past five years or so the other EC partners have had the good grace to blame British sullessness on the budget row.

They all recognized that Britain had a strong case; the problem was how to resolve it without dismantling the EC. Now that a solution has been found (using a formula so simple that few people can understand why all the delays), Britain no longer has the excuse of its budget sulks.

Politicians and diplomats are aware that the reasons for uniting inside a stronger EC are more urgent than ever now that Japanese and U.S. hi-tech competition is starting to threaten EC living standards.

In the next few months London will be making much of those policies where, as a Foreign Office mandarin put it recently, "We're more European than the Europeans." His most issues on which, largely by coincidence, Britain is urging action embodied in the EC's Rome Treaty but unwelcome to most member states. Top of the list is deregulation of the web of restrictive air fare rules that make flying around Europe on scheduled flights the preserve of expensive account businessmen or the rich.

Other issues that Britain will point to the Rome Treaty over include free movement of people and the need to liberalize trade in services. That is because of Britain's problems over passport-less day traders to France and its wish to invade the protected European insurance markets.

But it is not likely that Britain's sudden rush of Euro-enthusiasm will extend to any of the long list of items that are causing real concern in Brussels. From the Lomé trade and aid pact with developing nations to industrial policy on steel and textiles, from its grudging participation in the Espir program of electronics research and development to its outright refusal to join the European monetary system, Britain continues to be an unenthusiastic European.

International Herald Tribune.

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Washington Post Writers Group.

## FROM OUR JULY 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Nationalists Enter Teheran

TEHERAN — The Nationalists entered Teheran this morning [July 13] by three gates. At present the Cossacks occupy the central square. Street fighting is vigorously proceeding. The Shah is at every moment expected to take refuge in a foreign legation. The northern part of the city is in the hands of the Nationalists, who with patrols are keeping order. The Sepahdar and Sardar Asad are occupying the Majlis (Parliament building). Many soldiers and Cossacks have deserted to the Nationalist side. It is believed that the Nationalists intend soon to attack in full force the square occupied by the Cossacks. The populace is enthusiastic, and people wearing red badges are encouraging the Nationalist troops.

### 1934: Paris Celebrates Bastille Day

PARIS — Three days of "joy unconfined" — provided the weather holds out — began [July 13] when Paris and all France started celebrating the 145th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789. All those not in favor of noise, fireworks, "wide-open" cafes and "bistros" and general whoopee have left for country retreats, where cows and chickens never heard of the French revolution, leaving the town free to foreign tourists, happy street "gamins," saxophone and trombone players and all the other constituents of a good-natured Parisian crowd. Today [July 14], tens of thousands will attend the traditional review of the Paris garrison in the Esplanade of the Invalides and in the Avenue Alexandre III.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+1.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	+0.25	AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75
GE	876,543	32.10	31.80	32.00	+0.20	GE	876,543	32.10	31.80
AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	+0.15	AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25
AMT	654,321	22.75	22.50	22.60	+0.10	AMT	654,321	22.75	22.50
AMR	543,210	15.25	15.00	15.10	+0.10	AMR	543,210	15.25	15.00
AMN	432,109	12.50	12.25	12.40	+0.15	AMN	432,109	12.50	12.25
AMH	321,098	10.75	10.50	10.60	+0.10	AMH	321,098	10.75	10.50
AMJ	210,987	8.25	8.00	8.10	+0.10	AMJ	210,987	8.25	8.00
AMK	109,876	6.50	6.25	6.40	+0.15	AMK	109,876	6.50	6.25

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrial	2,845.12	2,830.45	2,835.67	+14.55	Composite	1,234.56	1,220.89	1,225.12	+14.23
Transport	1,234.56	1,220.89	1,225.12	+14.23	Utilities	567.89	554.12	558.34	+4.22
Chemical	345.67	340.12	342.89	+2.77	Finance	234.56	230.12	232.34	+2.22
Food	234.56	230.12	232.34	+2.22	Real Estate	123.45	120.12	121.67	+1.55
Textile	123.45	120.12	121.67	+1.55	Health Care	456.78	450.12	453.45	+6.33

NYSE Closing									
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+1.25	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+1.25
987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	+0.25	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	+0.25
876,543	32.10	31.80	32.00	+0.20	876,543	32.10	31.80	32.00	+0.20
765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	+0.15	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	+0.15
654,321	22.75	22.50	22.60	+0.10	654,321	22.75	22.50	22.60	+0.10

AMX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+1.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	+0.25	AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75
GE	876,543	32.10	31.80	32.00	+0.20	GE	876,543	32.10	31.80
AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	+0.15	AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25
AMT	654,321	22.75	22.50	22.60	+0.10	AMT	654,321	22.75	22.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrial	123.45	120.12	121.67	+1.55	Composite	567.89	554.12	558.34	+4.22
Transport	567.89	554.12	558.34	+4.22	Utilities	234.56	230.12	232.34	+2.22
Chemical	345.67	340.12	342.89	+2.77	Finance	123.45	120.12	121.67	+1.55
Food	234.56	230.12	232.34	+2.22	Real Estate	456.78	450.12	453.45	+6.33
Textile	123.45	120.12	121.67	+1.55	Health Care	234.56	230.12	232.34	+2.22

AMX Stock Index									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	120.12	118.34	119.56	+1.22	123.45	120.12	118.34	119.56	+1.22
567.89	554.12	540.23	548.45	+14.22	567.89	554.12	540.23	548.45	+14.22
234.56	230.12	220.34	225.67	+5.33	234.56	230.12	220.34	225.67	+5.33
123.45	120.12	115.67	117.89	+2.22	123.45	120.12	115.67	117.89	+2.22
456.78	450.12	440.23	445.56	+5.44	456.78	450.12	440.23	445.56	+5.44

## N.Y. Stocks Gain; Trading Quiet

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange closed a three-day slump Friday with the help of some favorable economic news, but relatively slow trading indicated investors were skeptical.

Several analysts said big investors were more interested in high-yielding bonds than stocks even though corporations such as IBM have reported strong earnings.

Some veteran investors also became cautious when they saw speculative issues such as Unocal and Walt Disney pop back to life after a pause.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 3.98 to a four-week low Thursday, gained 5.30 to 1,099.87. But the index lost 12.70 for the week overall because of a 29.48 slump the previous three sessions.

Advances led declines by a ratio of 8 to 6. Volume totaled 75.5 million shares, down from 86.1 million traded Thursday.

"There is not that much interest in the stock market because of the high yields on the bond market," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. But Thom Brown of Butcher & Singer said a "continued bond rally is bound to help stocks in the near future."

The market got a boost at the outset when the government reported producer prices were unchanged in June for the third consecutive month. Also, the government said industrial production rose 0.5 percent in June and retail sales increased 0.8 percent.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said

the moderate hike in retail sales "adds to the evidence that economic growth is settling back to a sustainable pace."

The bond market rallied on those figures and on the Federal Reserve's report late Thursday that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, decreased \$1.6 billion in the latest statistical period. That led to hopes that pressure on interest rates will ease.

Federal funds rates banks charge overnight dropped to 10 1/4 percent from 10 1/2 percent Thursday and 1 1/4 percent on Wednesday. These rates are watched for Fed policy.

Ralston-Purina was the most active issue, off 1 1/2 to 2 1/4. Ralston said it would have a \$38-million charge against second-quarter earnings related to the closing of its San Diego tuna factory.

ITT Corp. was second on the list, off 1/2 to 2 1/4. The stock has been hammered since Wednesday when ITT announced it was slashing its dividend.

Unocal was third, up 4 1/4 to 35 1/4. Unocal denied rumors Indiana Standard planned a takeover bid. Indiana Standard, which had no comment, added 1/4 to 5 1/4. Phillips Petroleum, previously mentioned as a takeover target, rose 1 1/2 to 37 1/4.

St. Regis, a 2 1/2 winner Thursday, was fourth, off 2 1/2 to 41 1/4. Publisher Rupert Murdoch said he does not plan to make a tender offer for the company at this time.

IBM added 1/4 to 105 1/4. IBM reported second-quarter earnings of \$2.65 a share, up from \$2.23 a year ago.

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U.S. Futures July 13

Grains	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
WHEAT (KCBT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
WHEAT (MEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
WHEAT (MEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
WHEAT (MEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
WHEAT (MEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
WHEAT (MEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
WHEAT (MEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
WHEAT (MEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
WHEAT (MEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05

Metals	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
ZINC (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
NICKEL (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
PLATINUM (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
PALLADIUM (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
GOLD (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
SILVER (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
PLATINUM (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
PALLADIUM (COMEX)	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05

Financial	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
U.S. TREASURY (CBOT)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DOW JONES	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
S&P 500	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
NASDAQ	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
NYSE	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
AMEX	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
NYSE	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
NYSE	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
NYSE	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
NYSE	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
NYSE	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05

Commodity Indexes	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05

Market Guide	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	+0.05

AMEX High-Lows July 13

High	Low	Close	Chg.
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05

Dividends July 13	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05

NYSE High-Lows July 13	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05

Gold Options (July 13)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05

Gold Options (July 13)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05

Gold Options (July 13)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50	+0.05

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Manufacturers Hanover Reports Fall in Earnings

By Robert A. Bennett  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Corp., the largest bank lender to Argentina, said its second-quarter earnings were reduced by \$2.1 million as a result of loans to that financially troubled country.  
A major factor in the drop in earnings, reported Thursday, was a stricter interpretation of accounting rules that did not permit the bank to accrue some interest payments on Argentine loans in second-quarter earnings.  
As a result, Manufacturers Hanover's net income dropped 8.5 percent, to \$73.7 million, in the second quarter of 1984, from \$80.5 million in the comparable period of 1983. But on a per-share basis, the decline was far steeper 29.5 percent, to \$1.41 per share, from \$2.00, primarily resulting from the company's acquisition May 1 of CIT Financial Corp.  
The large drop reflected the dilution caused by the issuance of five million shares of common stock, and dividends paid on \$250 million of newly issued preferred stock, both to finance the acquisition.  
Although federal regulators said the tougher accounting approach would not be required until this

Maxwell Pays £113 Million for Mirror Group

The Associated Press  
LONDON — Robert Maxwell, a publishing magnate, has bought Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd. for £113.4 million (\$147.4 million), the group's parent company, Reed International PLC, has announced.  
The chairman of the Mirror Group, Clive Thornton, immediately submitted his resignation and union leaders voiced opposition to the sale. But Reed said Mr. Maxwell, chairman of Pergamon Press Ltd., agreed to maintain the group's editorial policy.  
The Mirror Group is made up of the Daily Mirror, one of Britain's biggest-selling tabloids with a daily circulation of 3.3 million; the weekly Sunday Mirror and the Sunday People; a racing daily; and two Scottish newspapers. The Mirror is the only national daily that consistently backs the opposition Labour Party.  
Last week, Reed turned down an offer of \$104 million by Mr. Maxwell saying it planned a public offering. But Reed's statement Thursday said Mr. Maxwell's latest offer was higher than it could have raised with a public offering.

Investors Offer to Buy ARA Services

By Robert J. Cole  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — A group of investors headed by William Siegel, a former executive of ARA Services Inc., has offered to buy the company for \$60 a share, or \$732 million.  
ARA, however, immediately assailed the offer as "unsubstantiated." Joseph Neuberger, chairman, said Thursday that the company strongly opposed the offer, calling it "inadequate and not in the best interest of the company and its shareholders."  
ARA, based in Philadelphia, is the world's largest food-service company.  
Its other operations include rental of uniforms and industrial linens, distribution of magazines and books, management of child-care and health-care operations, a school bus service and a trucking company.  
The company reported revenues for the fiscal six months ended March 30 of \$1.7 billion, up 13 percent from \$1.5 billion a year earlier. Profits rose 15.9 percent, to \$33.5 million, from \$28.9 million the year before.  
Mr. Siegel, who resigned from his position as executive vice president of ARA in 1980, said he was heading the investor group along with B.J. McCombs of San Antonio and Charles Thomas of Houston, two wealthy Texas businessmen who both own major Ford dealerships.  
Financial institutions that would also invest in the venture, Mr. Siegel said, would be headed by Drexel Burnham Lambert, the Wall Street investment house.  
The plan, he said, contemplated that ARA's current management participate in the ownership.  
While the offer was not described as a management buyout, or a leveraged buyout as it is often called, it bore all the characteristics of such a plan and was identified as such by ARA. Such buyouts generally are financed almost entirely by banks and pension funds but must be friendly, since they are based on asking top executives to stay on.

U.S. Automakers Say Sales Rise 32%

United Press International  
DETROIT — U.S. automakers reported Friday an average 32-percent increase for early July sales, the best performance for the period in six years and the second-best selling pace of 1984.  
All six companies, General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., American Motors Corp., Volkswagen of America and American Honda, reported strong sales increases for the July 1-10 period.  
They sold a combined 179,026 cars, up 32 percent from 135,604 last year. The daily rate of 25,775 was the best since 29,995 cars were sold per day in 1978.  
Analysts said the early July sales translated to an annual selling rate of 9.2 million cars. This is second only to the 9.6 million rate for the mid-February period. Last year, the early July annual rate was 7.1 million.  
So far this year, the companies have sold 443 million autos, up 26.7 percent on a daily rate basis from 347 million last year. There has been one extra business day this year.  
"The sales outlook remains very positive," said GM's vice president, Robert Lund.  
Ford led with a 39.9-percent increase on sales of 44,323 against 31,673. Its sales so far this year are up 3.4 percent.

Company Notes

Carter Hawley Hales Stores Inc., a large U.S. department store operator, has been given the go-ahead by a Superior Court judge to hold a shareholder vote on a proposal to incorporate in Delaware, a move that would keep Limited Inc. from going to court to force a sale. Limited is an operator of women's specialty stores.  
Computer Sciences Corp. said it received a contract valued at \$3.3 million over five years that calls for it to provide remote computing services for the U.S. Army's key system, which supports its recruitment and re-enlistment activities.  
Gulf & Western Industries Inc. said it has completed the sale of Roosevelt Raceway on Long Island, New York, for \$15.5 million, to a group of investors headed by Evans & Hughes, a New York investment firm. It said the move is part of a major divestiture program.  
Interfirst Corp. of Dallas reported that its net income in the second quarter dropped 57.9 percent, to \$13.4 million from \$31.8 million. It is troubled by loans to the energy and real-estate industries, and reported a \$248.5-million loss in the third quarter of last year.  
Mattel Inc. shareholders have approved a financial restructuring plan that provides for a \$2.5-million cash investment by a group of investors led by Warburg, Pincus Capital Partners of New York; the investment banking firm of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., and the merchant banking firm of Riondani & Joseph of Los Angeles.  
Nippon Yusen KK said it will order a 235,000-deadweight-ton oil tanker, its first new large crude carrier in 10 years, from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.  
Occidental Petroleum Co. has discovered an oil field in Colombia's remote northeastern region, along the Venezuelan border, with reserves of 50 million to 100 million barrels, according to the state oil company, Ecopetrol. But a source in Colombia with Occidental said the estimated reserves were much larger.  
Petro-Lewis Corp. said it reached agreement in principle providing for the dismissal of the consolidated class action filed against the company by individuals who purchased the company's securities between April 8, 1983, and Feb. 6, 1984.  
Porsche AG's profits for the current financial year were cut by 35 million Deutsche marks because of the West German metal industry strike, the car company's finance director, Heinz Brannitz, said. He declined to give a forecast for the year ending July 31, but said he expects higher profits than last year, despite the dent the dispute made in earnings.  
Tandem Corp., which makes disk drives for small computers, said it reached an agreement in principle to sell up to \$125 million of products to Tandy Corp., a retailer of consumer electronics.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Company	Per	And	Pay	Rec
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50
12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.50

HEAD OF INFORMATICS

Who will be responsible for the overall organization of Automatic Data Processing in the Medical Department, comprising project and resource planning and surveillance and the elaboration of information concepts. He/she will lead a small team of specialists and will work in close collaboration with the Departmental Management, the users of the system and central ADP units.  
This is a new and challenging position and the Head of Informatics will report directly to the Head of the Medical Department.  
The successful candidate will have a degree in business administration (and possibly also qualifications in some other field), leadership experience and practical knowledge of complex ADP projects. He/she must be capable of conducting negotiations successfully at all levels. A good command of spoken and written German and English is essential. Some basic knowledge of medicine and/or related fields would be an added advantage, but is not a prerequisite.  
Applications, with details of qualifications and experience and quoting Box N° I.H.T. 647, should be addressed to Dr. W. Reber, Personnel Department, CIBA-GEIGY LIMITED, Postfach, 4002 Basel, Switzerland.



London Metals July 13

High	Low	Close	Chg.
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05
12.50	12.45	12.50	+0.05

London Commodities July 13	Open	High	Low	Close
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Vol. at 2 P.M. \_\_\_\_\_ 4,750,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol \_\_\_\_\_ 5,770,000

ables include the nationwide price  
up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE	Shs.	100s	High	Low	Close
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174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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United States			Imperial Amer.			Parker Drilling		
<b>Affiliated Blschr</b>			<b>2nd Quarter, 1984</b>			<b>3rd Quarter, 1984</b>		
2nd Qtr.	1984	1983	Net Inc.	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983
Net Inc.	6.48	6.36	Net Inc.	7.60	(97.17)	Net Loss	55.2	22.3
1st Half	1984	1983	Revenue	307.0	(37.40)	Revenue	9 Months	1984
Net Inc.	12.16	13.02	Per Share	3.27	(.38)	Net Loss	1983	27.0
<i>First half net includes gain of \$1.1 million from discontinued operations.</i>			<i>Full year of 1983 net includes gain of \$2.8 million from discontinued operations.</i>			<b>Searle (G.D.)</b>		
<b>curties Investment, Full</b>			<b>IBM</b>			<b>4th Quarter, 1984</b>		
<b>and shares of Columbia</b>			<b>Revenue</b>			<b>Revenue</b>		
			1984			1984		
			1983			1983		
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**ACROSS**

1. Lagoon  
2. Central point  
3. Where King  
4. Musical works  
5. Musical notes  
6. First shepherd  
7. Asian sea  
8. Because of  
9. Mime in  
10. Search of a  
11. Shade tree?  
12. Actress  
13. Lacking  
14. Applause?  
15. Branch of  
16. Sculpture  
17. Put up with  
18. Apogee  
19. Palm Beach  
20. To Boston dir.  
21. Stringed  
22. Instruments  
23. Outbacker  
24. With big ears  
25. Where St. Paul  
26. Was shipwrecked  
27. Book in Berck  
28. Colony founder  
29. W.W. II beach  
30. Assault vehicle  
31. "No—!"  
32. Afflictions  
33. Tequila  
34. Cocktail  
35. Wrong  
36. Clowder  
37. Members

**DOWN**

1. Knives of  
2. First-year  
3. Latin word  
4. Coma coin  
5. Reality  
6. Burton  
7. Mind  
8. Juno, to  
9. Caligula  
10. Baffling  
11. Whistle  
12. Calla lilies  
13. Art's cult  
14. Raincoats

**ACROSS**

50. Roman  
51. Aphrodite  
52. Cell con-  
53. Student, for  
54. "The  
55. Violinist  
56. Countless  
57. City on the  
58. Uses an abacus  
59. Shavian  
60. Actress  
61. Lacking  
62. Applause?  
63. Branch of  
64. Sculpture  
65. Put up with  
66. Apogee  
67. Palm Beach  
68. To Boston dir.  
69. Stringed  
70. Instruments  
71. Outbacker  
72. With big ears  
73. Where St. Paul  
74. Was shipwrecked  
75. Book in Berck  
76. Colony founder  
77. W.W. II beach  
78. Assault vehicle  
79. "No—!"  
80. Afflictions  
81. Tequila  
82. Cocktail  
83. Wrong  
84. Clowder  
85. Members

**DOWN**

15. He wrote "The  
16. Sultan of Sulu"  
17. Ozco  
18. Creation  
19. Hallucination  
20. For  
21. "Therefore I'll  
22. of it": Shak.  
23. Stroll  
24. Indian prince  
25. Whiplash  
26. Kooky  
27. Kinnames  
28. Objects d'art  
29. Balletina in  
30. need of a rest?

**DOWN**

35. Fishing bait  
36. Esoteric  
37. Carriole  
38. Tay and Ave  
39. City on the  
40. Ganges  
41. Scandal  
42. Soviet wire  
43. service  
44. Fathers  
45. Unkempt  
46. Shade of  
47. defender in 1978  
48. A.F.B. in  
49. Texas

**DOWN**

48. He painted  
49. "Tellers of the  
50. Sea"  
51. Showy  
52. Approximated  
53. Forelimb  
54. bones  
55. Stinger waiting  
56. for the  
57. restaurant  
58. check?  
59. Buddhist monk  
60. Shriver  
61. defender in 1978  
62. Sunken fences  
63. Oblivion

**DOWN**

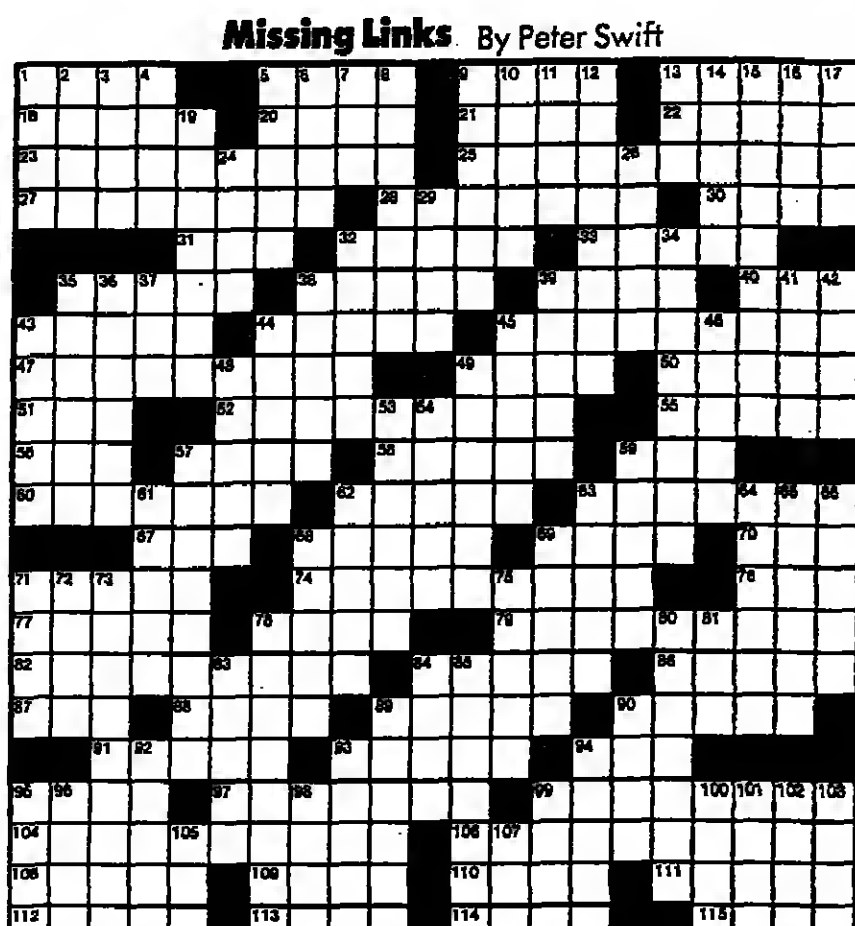
64. Nation target  
65. Kin of dik-diks  
66. Summary  
67. Natives of  
68. Bathgate  
69. Watergate  
70. claim  
71. Mexican  
72. sandwich  
73. Oriental  
74. servant  
75. Old turtles  
76. "The  
77. Game play  
78. Emulated  
79. Daniel Shays

**DOWN**

88. Tranquilizer  
89. Dander  
90. Dating from  
91. birth  
92. Flex  
93. Fresh start  
94. Nobel Peace  
95. Prize winner:  
96. 1983  
97. Emmalee  
98. Perkins  
99. Artist Zola  
100. defended  
101. Cove

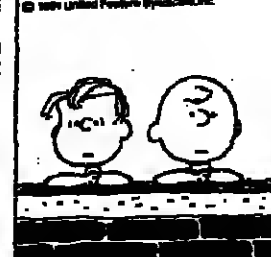
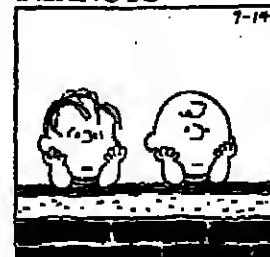
**DOWN**

96. Hootama-  
97. ganzy's cousin  
98. Galileo's  
99. birthplace  
100. Nasal hollows  
101. Misfortunes  
102. Operatic  
103. prince  
104. Part of A.D.  
105. String  
106. durable wood  
107. Sins  
108. N.Y.C. subway  
109. Midwestern  
110. fabric



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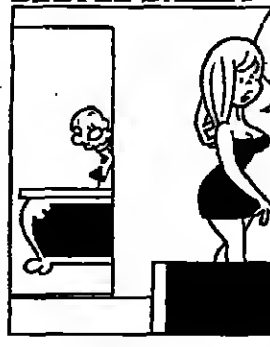
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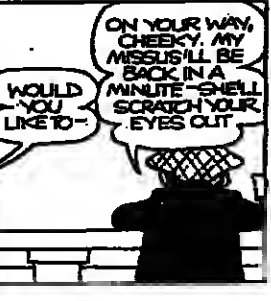
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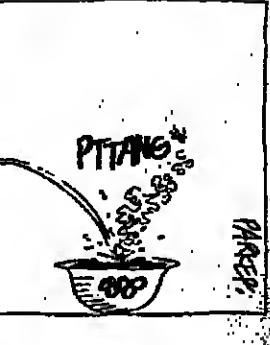
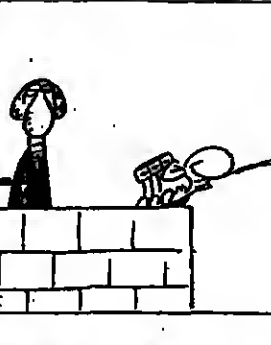
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ANDY CAPP



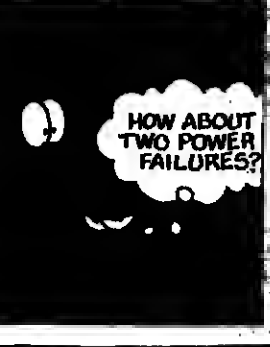
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

By Clive Cussler. 432 pp. \$17.95.

Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Ameri-

ca, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

WE never do find out the name of the president of the United States in this latest epic by Clive Cussler, the Jacques Cousteau of suspense fiction. That's a pity, because "Deep Six" takes place in late July and early August of 1989, and it would save a lot of trouble, money and worry if we could all know now who will be living at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue at that time—or at least what party he belongs to. We do know a lot about him, though. For example, that he has successfully negotiated a merger of the United States and Canada—not bad for a man who has presumably been in the White House for less than a year—that he likes to run off for an occasional vacation at his ranch in New Mexico, that he is trying to push through Congress a massive economic aid program for the near-bankrupt Soviet satellite nations, and that his advisers are already worried about his chances for a second term. Although his vision is clearly international in scope, the anonymous president "is known never to say or wear anything of foreign manufacture." That's a key point. When an alert TV reporter spots Rolex on the presidential wrist, the media finally begin to catch on, after 10 days, to the fact that the

real president has disappeared and an actor is taking his place while his staff figures out what to do next.

It takes a while longer for the full enormity of the situation to sink in; the president is not merely in hiding, he has been kidnapped by a sinister North Korean dragon lady working for the Soviet Union, and he is being brainwashed, with a tiny transceiver embedded in his brain so that he will take orders directly from his Russian puppet-masters.

And if you believe that, we have more for you. How about a civil war, with State National Guard units lined up against the U.S. Army, because the president has closed down the Capitol and told Congress to go home and let him run the country? How about a cordon of troops around the Lister Auditorium, where Congress is trying to sneak in for a quick session in which it hopes to impeach the president?

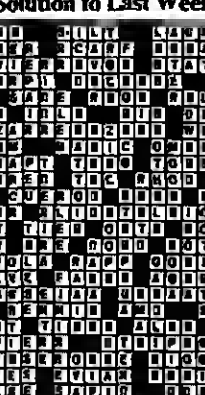
How about a pitched battle, on which the fate of the nation depends, between an antique Mississippi steamboat and a tugboat? Or an attempted coup d'etat by the Speaker of the House—a nasty character named Moran who might make even the most diehard Republican yearn for the return of Tip O'Neill? Or a shipwreck in the Pacific that threatens to contaminate a whole ocean with a super-lethal chemical weapon called "Nerve Agent S"?

But the thrill of the search through murky depths, the challenge of raising a sunken hulk to the surface, have already been played out in previous books. At this point, presumably, the author and the reader have lost some of their interest in the details of deep-sea diving. So when Pitt has to track down a sunken ship he does it quickly, with a minimum of fuss and difficulty, and no lingering over fine details. Then he goes on to other challenges—like romancing a congresswoman, foiling attempts on his life, using a computer to track down a criminal or pushing an old lady (admittedly a nasty old lady) down an elevator shaft.

As for Cussler, abandoning the rapture of the deep as his main topic, he ventures into subjects like espionage and politics where he has no expertise at all. This time around, Clive Cussler is lost at sea. He has gone out beyond his depth.

Joseph McLellan is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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Canadian Stock Markets July 13

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto			
High	Low	Close	Change
1008 Adl Price	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
2750 Alcan	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
4140 Alcan	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
2000 Bank of Montreal	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Bank of Nova Scotia	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Bank of Toronto	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Bell Canada	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Canadian Pacific	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Canadian National	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Imperial Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Inco	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Northern Copper	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Noranda	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Placer Dome	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Potash Corp	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Royal Bank	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Seaboard	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Shawmut	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 St. Lawrence	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 Sun Life	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
1000 TSE 300 Index	11 1/2	11 1/2	+

Amsterdam

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## SPORTS

## Riding High in the Alps, American Wins Leg of Women's Tour de France

By Samuel Abt  
International Herald Tribune

GRENOBLE, France — Saturday is Bastille Day but it was the American team, not the favored French one, that started dancing in the streets after the women's Tour de France bicycle race finished its first day in the French Alps.

Marianne Martin of the United States easily won the 73-kilometer (45-mile) stage over two mountain passes, the first 1,350 meters (4,455

feet) high, the other 1,100 meters. She finished one minute 33 seconds in front of Helen Hage of the Netherlands, with Judith Palmer of the United States fourth and Clare Greenwood of Britain fifth.

The victory was the first by an American in this first women's Tour de France.

In the standings based on overall elapsed time, Hage continued to wear the leader's yellow jersey, one minute 4 seconds ahead of Martin.

Valerie Simonnet of France is third, Wise-Steiffen fourth and Deborah Schumway fifth. Schumway finished seventh Friday.

"I love to climb," Martin said, looking remarkably fresh as she accepted a bouquet of flowers. "It was a beautiful ride, not as tough as I thought it would be."

The men's race, as usual three times longer than the women's, was won by Frédéric Vichot, with Michel Laurent second and Laurent Fignon third. All three are French, which should add to the general gaiety of Bastille Day. Another Frenchman, Vincent Barteau, retained the men's yellow jersey.

Few women agreed with Martin about the easiness of the ride, which included a 12-kilometer climb on a narrow road lined with spectators and a 20-kilometer descent through hairpin turns into the southeastern city of Grenoble.

Of the six teams in the women's race, only the two French entries were familiar with the Alps, the first mountains the women have encountered since they left Paris June 30. Like the men, women precede by two hours each day, the women will finish June 22 on the Champs Elysees.

In the village of La Chapelle en Vercors before the race started, many of the non-French riders were apprehensive as they poured bottles of water over their heads to prepare for the hot ride.

"We're not exactly intimidated," said Jolanta Goral of the United States. "At least the rest of the American team isn't, but I sort of am. I just don't know what it will be like." She finished 23d.

Only Betsy King among the Americans was familiar with the Alps and she has not been climbing well.

"People I ride rings around are beating me on climbs," she admitted, blaming medicine she has been taking for tendonitis.

"What did I tell you?" she said after finishing 25th.

Other teams were equally worried. "We're used to hills, so we're treating it like a hill, a very long, long hill," said Santa Berniermeister of Canada. She finished 20th and said with a tired smile, "I survived. That's enough for one day."



The Orioles' shortstop, Cal Ripkin Jr., is set to make the tag as Dave Stegman of the White Sox tries to get back to second base in the first game of Thursday's doubleheader.

## USFL Finals: Wranglers vs. Stars

United Press International

TAMPA, Florida — George Allen and Jim Mora are taking a similar approach to Sunday's second U.S. Football League championship game.

Allen, coach and chairman of the board of the Arizona Wranglers, and Mora, coach of the favored Philadelphia Stars, both say they are approaching Sunday's USFL final like it was just another game.

"I'm trying to stay on the same schedule we had in Arizona," said Allen. "We're going to practice under the lights. That's what we had to do at Arizona for the last two months because of the heat."

"I suppose it would have been nice to have had an extra week to prepare, but I don't know that it really matters," said Mora. "The way it has turned out, our schedule is the same as it was for all our Sunday games."

The Stars, who advanced to the championship with playoff victories over New Jersey and Birmingham after a 16-2 regular season, and the Wranglers, winners over Houston and Los Angeles after going 10-8, both arrived in Tampa Tuesday evening and got in their first workouts here Wednesday.

Philadelphia has beaten the Wranglers all three times they have met during the two years of the USFL. Last year, when the Wranglers were the Chicago Blitz, the Stars came from a 24-7 deficit with 21 points in the fourth quarter to win 31-24 in regular season play and scored 24 fourth-quarter points in a playoff game en route to a 44-38 overtime victory.

This year, the Stars, down 21-6 at the half, rallied to beat the Wranglers, 22-21, without the services of Philadelphia running ace Kelvin Bryant who missed that game because of an injury.

"The Wranglers have played very well of late and we can't afford to let them get an early lead on us again," said Mora.

"We match up well against Philadelphia," said Allen. "They play sound football, offensively and defensively. They don't make too many mistakes and try to capitalize on other people's mistakes."

"Of course, that's been my whole

career," said Allen. "Our teams are opportunistic and we very seldom beat ourselves. There are going to be mistakes in every game. But the team that makes the fewest critical mistakes will most likely win."

"That's what they have done when they have beaten us each time."

Sunday's contest will feature the passing of Philadelphia's Chuck Fusina against Arizona's Greg Landry and the running of Bryant against Kevin Long and Tim Spencer of Arizona.

Fusina was the USFL's top-rated quarterback while throwing for 3,827 yards and 31 touchdowns during the regular season. Landry, a 16-year pro veteran, threw for 3,534 yards and 26 touchdowns.

Bryant, the Most Valuable Player in the USFL in 1983, rushed for 1,406 yards during the regular season and 269 in two playoff games, including 154 last week against Birmingham. Spencer and Long were the 1-2 runners in the Western Conference with 1,212 and 1,010 yards.

## France's Leconte Upsets Lendl In Davis Cup Quarterfinals

The Associated Press

HRADEC KRALOVE, Czechoslovakia — Henri Leconte of France upset Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, 6-3, 8-6, 6-4, in the opening match of a Davis Cup tennis quarterfinal series Friday.

Leconte broke Lendl's serve five times during the two-hour and three-minute match. Lendl, the French Open winner, served 12 aces to Leconte's three, but his timing seemed off throughout the opener.

Lendl had said that the match could be tougher than people expected. "Leconte is unpredictable and is capable of defeating anyone on his good days. I have lost twice to him before," he said.

In a second game, Lendl's teammate Tomas Smid ousted Guy Forget of France, 6-4, 2-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4. The series now leads 1-1.

In Bastad, Sweden, Henrik Sundstrom defeated Victor Pecci, 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 4-6, Friday to give Sweden a 1-0 lead over Paraguay in their quarterfinal series. Sundstrom wrapped up his first singles victory

in the Davis Cup after 3½ hours on the slow clay court.

In the second game, delayed by rain, Sweden's Anders Jarryd defeated Francisco Gonzalez, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Sweden leads the series, 2-0.

The winner of the quarterfinal series will face the winner of the Czechoslovakia-France match in the World Group semifinal later this year.

In Brisbane, Australia, John Fitzgerald took two hours to defeat Gianni Occhipinti of Italy, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, in the first singles match there in quarterfinal play. Then Pat Cash, a semifinalist at Wimbledon last week, racked up a four-set win as he slipped past Claudio Panatta, 6-3, 5-6, 6-3.

Australia holds a 2-0 lead. The winner of the series will play the winner of the United States-Argentina quarterfinal in the United States in September.

In Atlanta, John McEnroe was to face Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina in the opening singles match Friday and Jimmy Connors was to meet Martin Jaita in the second.

## Pitching Gives Orioles Sweep of White Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — Storm Davis and Sammy Stewart combined on a four-hitter to give the Baltimore Orioles a 2-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox in the opener of their doubleheader Thursday, and Scott McGregor threw a four-hitter in the nightcap to give Baltimore a 3-0 decision and a sweep.

The Orioles managed 11 hits in the twin bill. Home runs by Wayne



Scott McGregor

Gross and Eddie Murray accounted for their only runs in the first game, and Cal Ripken Jr. drove in two second-game runs with a homer, his 15th, and a triple.

Gross, 11 for 70 in 28 previous games, hit his 11th homer in the second inning of the opener, off LaMarr Hoyt (8-9). Murray's game-winning 18th homer came with two outs in the sixth.

Davis (7-4), supported by fine fielding plays by Ripken and Gross, had a no-hitter until Rudy Law singled with two outs in the sixth in the opener. McGregor (11-7) was helped by three double plays in the nightcap.

A's 7, Blue Jays 4  
In Oakland, California, Dave Kingman drove in three runs and capped a six-run seventh with his 24th homer to power the A's to a 7-4 victory over Toronto. Bill Krueger (6-5) snapped his three-game losing streak.

Twins 4, Tigers 2  
In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti hit an RBI double and Houston Jimenez and Kirby Puckett each singled in runs to highlight a three-run seventh that lifted Minnesota past Detroit, 4-2. It was the Tigers' 23d loss in 45 games after starting the season 35-5. Frank Viola (10-7) was the winner.

Yankees 5, Royals 2  
In New York, Don Baylor, Roy Smalley and Don Mattingly singled in runs in the first inning and Phil Niekro notched his 12th victory to lead the Yankees to a 5-2 defeat of Kansas City. Dave Righetti finished for his 11th save. Larry Gura (9-6) took the loss.

Rangers 7, Indians 2  
In Arlington, Texas, Charlie Hough (9-7) pitched a four-hitter for his seventh victory in eight starts and Buddy Bell drove in four runs as Texas defeated Cleveland, 7-2. It was the Indians' sixth straight loss. Neal Heaton (5-9) was the loser.

Angels 5, Brewers 2  
In Anaheim, California, Mike Witt held Milwaukee to five hits and Rod Carew doubled, singled twice and drove in a run as the Angels defeated Milwaukee, 5-2. In winning his fourth straight, Witt (9-7) allowed only two unearned runs. He struck out five for a total of 106, the most in the American League.

Mariners 3, Red Sox 2  
In Seattle, Mark Langston allowed three hits over eight innings, leading the Mariners to a 3-2 victory over Boston. Langston (7-7) struck out seven and walked three.

Mets 8, Braves 6  
In the National League, at Atlanta, left fielder Albert Hall's error opened up a five-run ninth lifting New York to its sixth straight victory, an 8-6 decision over the Braves.

Padres 4, Cardinals 1  
In St. Louis, Eric Show and Greg Leary combined on a four-hitter and Kevin McReynolds hit his 12th home run to give San Diego a 4-1 victory over the Cardinals.

Cubs 3, Dodgers 2  
In Chicago, Ryne Sandberg's leadoff home run in the bottom of the 10th lifted the Cubs past Los Angeles, 3-2. It was Sandberg's 12th homer.

Expos 3, Reds 1  
In Montreal, Gary Carter drove in three runs with homer in the fourth and a single in the sixth to lead the Expos to a 3-1 decision over Cincinnati. It was the Reds' sixth straight loss.

Pirates 6, Giants 3  
In Pittsburgh, Bill Madlock and Lee Lacy drove in two runs each and Joe DeLeon (6-4) struck out 12 batters over eight innings to lift the Pirates over San Francisco, 6-3. It was the fifth time in his career that DeLeon had struck out 10 or more batters.

Phillies 5, Astros 3  
In Houston, Ozzie Virgil and Tim Lincecum combined and Steve Carlton and Al Holland combined on a five-hitter to pace Philadelphia's 5-3 victory over the Astros. Carlton (7-4) pitched seven innings, allowing three runs and five hits while walking two and striking out four.

(UPI, AP)



Marianne Martin after her victory in the women's tour.



Roberto Visentini of Italy is untangled from his bicycle as Greg Leonard of the United States goes around him. Visentini dropped out of the tour after his fall Thursday.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	57	38	.599	0
Seattle	50	45	.521	7
Minnesota	49	46	.511	8
California	48	47	.505	9
Chicago	47	48	.495	10
Los Angeles	46	49	.484	11
San Francisco	45	50	.474	12
Philadelphia	44	51	.463	13
San Diego	43	52	.452	14
St. Louis	42	53	.441	15
Washington	41	54	.431	16
Atlanta	40	55	.420	17
Arizona	39	56	.410	18
Colorado	38	57	.400	19
San Jose	37	58	.389	20
San Jose	36	59	.379	21
San Jose	35	60	.368	22
San Jose	34	61	.358	23
San Jose	33	62	.347	24
San Jose	32	63	.337	25
San Jose	31	64	.326	26
San Jose	30	65	.316	27
San Jose	29	66	.305	28
San Jose	28	67	.295	29
San Jose	27	68	.284	30
San Jose	26	69	.274	31
San Jose	25	70	.263	32
San Jose	24	71	.253	33
San Jose	23	72	.242	34
San Jose	22	73	.232	35
San Jose	21	74	.221	36
San Jose	20	75	.211	37
San Jose	19	76	.200	38
San Jose	18	77	.190	39
San Jose	17	78	.179	40
San Jose	16	79	.168	41
San Jose	15	80	.158	42
San Jose	14	81	.147	43
San Jose	13	82	.136	44
San Jose	12	83	.126	45
San Jose	11	84	.115	46
San Jose	10	85	.105	47
San Jose	9	86	.094	48
San Jose	8	87	.084	49
San Jose	7	88	.073	50
San Jose	6	89	.063	51
San Jose	5	90	.052	52
San Jose	4	91	.042	53
San Jose	3	92	.031	54
San Jose	2	93	.021	55
San Jose	1	94	.010	56
San Jose	0	95	.000	57

## Football

## USFL Playoffs

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## First Round

## Philadelphia 20, Birmingham 17

## San Diego 20, Pittsburgh 17

## San Diego 20, Pittsburgh 17

## San Diego 20, Pittsburgh 17

## San Diego 20, Pittsburgh 17

## San Diego 20, Pittsburgh 17

## Transition

## Baseball

## First Game

## Chicago 5, St. Louis 4

## St. Louis 4, Chicago 5

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## St. Louis 4, Chicago 5

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## Baseball

## First Game

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## Baseball

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